

# The Leader.

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, COMMERCIAL AND FAMILY WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

RECORD OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BANKS, RAILWAYS, MINES, SHIPPING, &c.

VOL. X. No. 481.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1859.

PRICE (UNSTAMPED.. FIVEPENCE  
Stamped.....Sixpence.

## NOTICE.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS of the ST. KATHERINE DOCK COMPANY do HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the ST. KATHERINE DOCK will be held at the DOCK-HOUSE, TOWER-HILL, in the County of Middlesex, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of JULY next, at one o'clock precisely, for the purpose of declaring a Dividend on the Capital Stock of the Company for the Half-year ending the 30th June next; and for the election, by Ballot, of twenty-one Directors for the year ensuing; and further, that the Accounts of receipt and expenditure of the Company for the Half-year ending the 30th June next will be accessible for inspection by the Proprietors at the Dock-House, on and after Wednesday the 13th day of July next. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday the 20th June next, until Saturday the 30th July next; both days inclusive.

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17	8	0 19	1 15	1 11
18	8	1 2 7	2 5	2 0 7
19	8	1 6 9	3 0 7	2 14 11
20	8	1 19 10	4 6 8	4 0 11
21	8	3 17 0	6 12 9	6 0 10

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Applications from persons able and willing to promote the interests of the Society, as Medical Referees, or Agents, in districts not yet represented, may be addressed to the Manager, Chief Office, 2, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London, where any additional information may be obtained.

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# THE LEADER.

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## Review of the Week.

THE career of the Franco-Sardinian army continues to be marked by steady and important successes, which have nevertheless been achieved at a fearful cost. The battle of Magenta, after making every deduction for the contradictory and imperfect nature of the news that we as yet have received, must be considered as a fit subject for a fresh chapter in the victorious annals of the army of France. How much of the glory of the day was owing to the abilities of the commander, and what proportion is to be ascribed to the daring enthusiasm of the French soldiery, must remain undecided until perfect and unprejudiced accounts of the action can be obtained. Judging by the more moderate of the French and Sardinian accounts, it would seem only fair to give Louis Napoleon the credit of out-generalling his adversaries, and of having completely deceived them as to his intended movements; but it is very doubtful whether the disposition of his forces was judicious at the point of action. The story goes, that the utmost courage and coolness were in vain displayed by the flower of the French army, including the Guard, until they were on the eve of being overwhelmed, when the gallant MacMahon hurled his reserves upon the advancing Austrians, and, as has before happened to a Napoleon, converted a battle nearly lost into a victory. MacMahon's dukedom and marshal's baton have been gallantly earned, and on a field which will bear a great name in history. Napoleon III. has, at last, been under fire; he has shown himself a soldier in practice as well as theory—and this engagement, and its results, allowing for the brilliant and romantic colouring of French correspondents, will go far to make him the most popular man in France. The active superintendence which he has given throughout the campaign to the most minute details of the service of his army show that he has not studied in vain the elements of the successes of his great uncle. The triumphal entry of the King and Emperor into Milan, and the proclamation of Victor Emmanuel as Sovereign of Lombardy, betoken, we may hope, the opening of a bright future for the Italian people.

The Austrian army has withdrawn disheartened we cannot doubt, if not disorganised, to a strong position behind the Adda, where it is probable the generals of Francis Joseph will await the further movements of the allies, with the greater advantages of position upon their own side. The Austrian Emperor, who is said to be at Verona re-organising his forces, will need all the resources which have been heaped up during long years of preparation by himself and his predecessors, to hold the territory which has not as yet been wrenched from him. He has already,

we learn, superseded Count Gyulai (whose severity would appear to be his only merit) from the command of the army of Lombardy, and is about himself to assume the direction, under the tutelage of the veteran Hess. Worsted though he may have been in the field, there yet remains his boasted line of well-stored fortresses between the Isonzo and the Mincio, behind which he can carry on in comparative safety, a long, harassing, and exhausting war. Mantua alone, in the wars of the First Napoleon, baffled his efforts for two years, but the Third Napoleon will find six or seven Mantuas against which to try the merits of his boasted siege artillery.

Garibaldi's expedition to the north must be considered as having fully answered its destined purpose, since he has succeeded in raising the flame of insurrection throughout the whole of Upper Lombardy, and thereby created a powerful diversion in favour of the combined French and Sardinian army. Victor Emmanuel's authority is acknowledged in the Valteline, and the victorious Roman captain is now on his way to Milan. General Urban has been out-manceuvred by the amphibious commander, and has had some considerable difficulty in keeping open his communications with the main body.

The position of Prince Napoleon in Tuscany, gives rise to much conjecture, and that principally unfavourable, with regard to the policy of the French Emperor in the affairs of that state. The rumour is revived of a kingdom of Central Italy, as an appanage of the Bonapartist dynasty, and we hear of differences of opinion on this head between Cavour and the Imperial cousins. Whatever is to be the fate of the Tuscans, it is certain that their admiration of the French Prince or the French army is by no means remarkable; and if not destined to be incorporated with the subjects of Victor Emmanuel, they might perhaps be as well pleased with Leopold as with Napoleon for the head of their state.

The ministry selected by Francis II., of Naples, seems to indicate a determination to make no alteration in the system of government in that kingdom, at least for the present. Few of his subjects, we believe, have hitherto been inclined to give the young monarch credit for any extraordinary abilities or intellect; we trust, that at least, his character may not in future develop a want of humanity similar to that which characterised the government of his predecessor.

Before these pages are in the hands of our readers the great Parliamentary struggle will, in all probability, have been terminated. Whatever be the result, there seems to be little doubt, at the time we write, that the majority on either side must be very small; and this close balance of parties is certainly a very important fact, especially under the consideration that the downfall or victory of the Government will by no means decide those great questions in which the public interest has been so long and so earnestly expressed. The Government have certainly made a brave fight for power, and the speeches of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli were masterpieces of senatorial eloquence. The great point of Reform was openly met by a statement that Ministers do not intend to touch it this session; but we fear little is to be hoped from Lord Palmerston upon that head, whatever his new colleague may feel inclined to do. The Ministry of Lord Derby—never a very strong one—has lost some of its most able members in Lord Ellen-

borough, Mr. Walpole, and Mr. Henley; and even supposing them to weather the present storm, it would seem to be an absolute necessity that some fresh stamina should be imparted to the fabric, which in some respects (the Foreign department, for instance) must be acknowledged to be in a tottering condition.

Whenever the present Government are called upon to resign the much coveted seals of office they may fairly claim the credit of having left the defences of the empire in an efficient state at home and abroad; and whatever their shortcomings in other respects, their successors will find a well-manned and powerful fleet, a military force at least respectable, and the arsenals of the kingdom either strongly fortified or rapidly approaching that condition. It cannot be questioned that in this they have shown sound policy, since neutrality must be well armed in these warlike times to be respected, and diplomatic missions and notes would be sent from the Court of St. James's with little effect, were they not backed by the powerful arguments of stout liners and frigates ready for sea.

The volunteer corps are now, in several parts of the country, equipped and drilling. The Government have shown a disposition to assist the volunteers more effectually than was at first expected, and we see a Minister, Lord Salisbury, presiding at a meeting of deputy-lieutenants, for the purpose of organising a numerous and efficient body in the metropolitan county of Middlesex. General Evans, at a West-end meeting on this subject, declared that he, as a soldier, had long seen the necessity of such a step; and old officers all over the kingdom continue to point out in what way and to what extent these associations can be made a source of real strength to the country.

The sudden change from bitter spring to comfortable summer, and the sultry weather of the last few days, appear, by the Registrar's returns, to agree very well with the health of the Londoners. Certain alarmists, however, have already discovered that Father Thames is rapidly approaching to the same unsavoury condition of which he was accused last summer. As, however, it seems that nothing can be done to remedy this state of things until the main drainage scheme is completed, members of Parliament at Westminster, and the public in general along the banks of our "silent highway," must console themselves with the hope of getting over the nuisance with as little detriment to their health, as, after all, we believed to have been occasioned last summer.

The present week has been marked by gatherings of the Roman Catholics and of the Dissenters of the metropolis to discuss their respective grievances. A great number of speeches have been made of various shades of eloquence, and resolutions have been passed, which we hope will have as much influence for the general good as the movers and seconders expect to result therefrom.

The burning of the ill-fated Eastern Monarch off Spithead has, it appears, cost the lives of at least seven human beings; and, as we write, the intelligence has arrived of a fearful calamity off the coast of Africa, the loss in a tornado of the British sloop Heron, with 107 men; the captain and a small remnant of his crew being saved from drowning, to perish miserably by yellow fever afterwards.

## Home News.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Monday, June 6.

## THE JEWISH MEMBERS.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS proceeded with the administration of the oaths to newly returned members.

Baron ROTHSCHILD having presented himself at the table, and declined on conscientious grounds to take the oath with the customary affirmation, "on the true faith of a Christian," was directed to withdraw while the House took the question into consideration.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL then moved, in pursuance of the "standing order" established in the last session with the view of carrying out the Act passed in 1858, a resolution to the effect that during the continuance of the present Parliament any member of the Jewish persuasion who might be duly elected, should be allowed to omit from the oath the words to which he entertained a conscientious objection.—Mr. NEWDEGATE resisted the resolution, and exhorted the House to maintain its character as an exclusively Christian legislature. After a few words in reply from Lord J. RUSSELL, the resolution was put and carried without a division.

Baron Rothschild was then recalled and sworn in according to the appointed formula, as were subsequently Mr. Alderman Salomons and Baron Meyer Rothschild.

Tuesday, June 7.

## OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Her Majesty formally opened Parliament in state this day in person. The Queen was accompanied by the Prince Consort, and there was a very large assemblage of both Houses and of spectators. The royal party arrived at Westminster at half past two, and the Commons having been summoned to the House of Lords, Her Majesty delivered the following speech:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I avail myself with satisfaction, in the present anxious state of public affairs, of the advice of my Parliament, which I have summoned to meet with the least possible delay.

I have directed that papers shall be laid before you, from which you will learn how earnest and unceasing have been my endeavours to preserve the peace of Europe.

Those endeavours have unhappily failed; and war has been declared between France and Sardinia on one side, and Austria on the other. Receiving assurances of friendship from both the contending parties, I intend to maintain between them a strict and impartial neutrality; and I hope, with God's assistance, to preserve to my people the blessing of continued peace.

Considering, however, the present state of Europe, I have deemed it necessary to the security of my dominions and the honour of my crown to increase my naval forces to an amount exceeding that which has been sanctioned by Parliament.

I rely with confidence on your cordial concurrence in this precautionary measure of defensive policy.

The King of the two Sicilies having announced to me the death of the King his father, and his own accession, I have thought fit, in concert with the Emperor of the French, to renew my diplomatic intercourse with the Court of Naples, which had been suspended during the late reign.

All my other foreign relations continue on a perfectly satisfactory footing.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

The estimates for the year, for which provision has not been made by the late Parliament, will be immediately laid before you, together with such supplementary estimates as present circumstances render indispensably necessary for the public service.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I have directed a bill to be prepared for giving effect, so far as the aid of Parliament may be required, to certain suggestions of the commissioners whom I had appointed to inquire into the best mode of efficiently manning the royal navy; and I recommend this important subject to your immediate attention.

Measures of legal and social improvement, the progress of which, in the late Parliament, was necessarily interrupted by the dissolution, will again be brought under your consideration.

I should with pleasure give my sanction to any well-considered measure for the amendment of the laws which regulate the representation of my people in Parliament; and should you be of opinion that the necessity of giving your immediate attention to measures of urgency relating to the defence and financial condition of the country will not leave you sufficient time for legislating with due deliberation,

during the present session, on a subject at once so difficult and so extensive, I trust that at the commencement of the next session your earnest attention will be given to a question of which an early and satisfactory settlement would be greatly to the public advantage.

I feel assured that you will enter with zeal and diligence on the discharge of your parliamentary duties, and I pray that the result of your deliberations may tend to secure to the country the continuance of peace abroad and progressive improvement at home.

At the termination of the speech, the Queen retired with the usual formalities.

## THE ADDRESS.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS the address in reply to the speech from the throne was moved by the Earl of POWIS, and seconded by Lord LIFFORD.—Earl GRANVILLE regretted that, in spite of the result of the elections, it was the intention of the Ministry to carry on the Government with a minority. One of the principal errors of the Conservative party was that it endeavoured to please everybody. Her Majesty's Government had asserted that they had an opinion at all on the Reform question, but would be obliged for the guidance of the House of Commons. Passing to the suspicions which had been incurred by the Government during the Irish elections, he thought it would have been better to make concessions to the Roman Catholics at a time when no political movements were going forward. It gave him much pleasure to hear that our foreign relations were in a favourable condition; but he could not help regretting that no effort had been made to induce Russia to co-operate with us to preserve the peace of Europe. The subject, however, required greater skill and greater firmness than her Majesty's Government had yet shown. It was not his intention to move any amendment to the Address. The Government had appealed to the country, and the result of that appeal would be declared in the other House.—Lord MALMESBURY stated his intention of laying before the House the whole of the correspondence relating to the war and to the efforts which had been made by the Government to secure peace. He would not in the absence of papers go further into this matter, and referred Lord GRANVILLE to the Italian papers of 1848, requesting him to compare them to those of 1859, when he should, he thought, have no reason to fear the attacks which Lord GRANVILLE was going to make upon him.—Lord HOWDEN stated it as his opinion that if France established herself in Italy, this country would be ultimately drawn into the war. He had reason to believe that some agreement had been concluded between France and Russia within the last three weeks.—Lord NORMANBY unveiled the intrigues of Sardinia and France, and especially of Russia, in extending her influence in the Mediterranean Sea. Condemning the sympathy which Lord PALMERSTON had expressed for the Italians, he concluded by exhorting the Government to resist any attempt at universal domination.—Lord CARLISLE was glad to observe the unanimity among the leading statesmen to adhere strictly to neutrality, and drew the attention of the House to the strange coalition which had taken place between the Roman Catholics and the Conservatives.—Lord EGLINTON contradicted the reports in the newspapers of some compact between himself and Cardinal Wiseman. In the most unequivocal manner he denied that any understanding had been come to between the Roman Catholic party and the Irish Government.—Lord BROUGHAM thought that hostilities had been begun without a shadow of pretence, except the false pretence of favouring the cause of liberty. The origin of this war was due to Sardinia. It was an old maxim of a Roman judge, when he could not discover the author of a crime to ask the question *cui bono?* For whose profit? and he wished to apply this test to the present war.—Who gains by it? No one was more eager than himself to see the Austrians driven from Italy, but not merely to hand them over from one master to another. Such a course, guaranteed as these provinces were to Austria by treaty, would be nothing but plunder. To disregard such a right to possessions would be contrary to the soundest principles of international law. If Lombardy, however, could be erected into an independent kingdom, it would be a positive benefit to Austria by the certain relief it would afford to her finances. We had no reason, he thought, to distrust the Emperor of the French, yet, considering his position, we ought to be, not mistrustful, but on our guard. To increase our navy, and to establish and stimulate the enrolling of volunteer rifle corps in every part of the country, would be the best means for gaining that object.—Lord ELLENBOROUGH cordially concurred with Lord Brougham, and said that what was wanted in the present crisis was a strong Government. He expressed his conviction that this result had not been gained by the dissolution.—Lord DERBY said that although the debate had been highly important, he

had not heard any reference to any paragraph in the Royal Speech. He had heard much nonsense of the efforts made by the Government to influence the late elections. In regard to Ireland they had heard the denial of Lord EGLINTON, and he for himself denied as strongly that any compact existed between him and Cardinal Wiseman. Proceeding to the charges of Sir J. Graham, he showed that the increase of the billeting money was in accordance with the recommendation of a Parliamentary committee at the beginning of the year. If he could see any chance of a strong Government he would gladly lay down the responsibility he had assumed, but, considering the state of foreign affairs, he thought it was his duty to his Sovereign still to remain at his post. He had accepted office with the intention of appealing to the country in case of a defeat in the House of Commons. He denied the analogy which had been drawn between the prorogations of 1841 and 1859; and, although he must admit the Government were in a minority, at the same time he was convinced that the Government could be formed so strong and united as the one in office. In allowing the forbearance which had been exercised in foreign affairs by the Opposition, he thought their abstinence on other subjects had been as much due to their discretion as to their justice or moderation. The dissolution was not to discover whether the country approved the Reform Bill, but whether it approved the mode of proceeding adopted by its opponents. Whatever our feelings on the present struggle in Italy, we were bound by treaties not to give way to them. He thought this war had been undertaken on false pretences, at the instance of Sardinia, but neither on one side nor the other was there any ground for quarrel which might not have been arranged by diplomacy. It was for this country to maintain a strict neutrality between all parties. But the position of a neutral was most delicate and difficult, and it would be madness in a statesman, however sincerely desirous of neutrality, not adequately to provide for the defence of the country, as the only neutrality to be respected must be an armed neutrality. He entertained no fear of any proximate invasion, but when he saw the increasing armaments of other nations it became the duty of the Government to place the navy of the country on a strong footing. In the present state of things he believed no demand for the defence of the kingdom would be refused by the House of Commons. If it should be proved that her Majesty's Government does not possess the confidence of the country, and that another party does, he could only say that he should lay down with greater pleasure than he had taken up the responsibility of office. Should, however, as he expected, a contrary decision be arrived at, he hailed with pleasure the promise of Lord GRANVILLE that no factious opposition would be offered to the Government of the country.

Their lordships adjourned at half-past eleven.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on re-assembling in the evening, the Address, in reply to the Speech from the Throne, was moved by Mr. A. BAKER, and seconded by Sir J. ELPHINSTONE.—The Marquis of HARTINGTON then proposed his amendment, in the shape of an additional clause to be appended to the Address, declaring that the present Ministry did not possess the confidence of that House.—The amendment was seconded by Mr. HANBURY.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he found no fault with the course taken by Lord Hartington and his friends, but he denied that there was any analogy between the present case and that of 1841. It was of great advantage that it should be known whether the advisers of the Crown possessed the confidence of the House. It was desirable that this question should be decided without delay, and he hoped the House would be able to divide that night. He proceeded to discuss the grounds assigned for the vote of want of confidence. He insisted that the failure of the Government measures in the last Parliament was not a fair ground upon which to rest such a vote in the present. He justified the dissolution, and congratulated Lord Hartington upon his having abstained from repeating certain trash which, he said, had, during the recess, been the subject of charges against the Government out of doors. Upon this head Mr. Disraeli spoke in terms of severe reprehension of the allegations made by Sir J. Graham at Carlisle, to which he gave an indignant denial. The supposed compact with the Roman Catholics he utterly repudiated. The manner in which our foreign negotiations had been conducted was another ground for the vote of want of confidence; but he contended that it was neither just nor conformable to the practice of the House to decide this question in the absence of the necessary documents. The last ground for the vote was the failure of the measure of reform proposed by the Government, and their insufficiency to deal with the question of Parliamentary Reform. He compared that measure with the last bill upon this subject introduced by Lord



J. Russell, and asked why the present Ministers should be less qualified to deal with it than that noble lord, whose bill exhibited so many shortcomings, or than Lord Palmerston, who had shrunk from it altogether. Adverting to the two main topics in the Royal Speech, he said, with respect to the first, the Government had endeavoured by all the means in their power to preserve peace, and he was ready to vindicate them on this head. He retained the opinion he had formerly expressed, that the vote at which the House had arrived upon Lord J. Russell's resolution had a serious influence upon the negotiations; but still the representations of the Government, backed by public opinion, had been listened to with respect; they had since adopted the principle of a strict and impartial neutrality, and endeavoured to act in the spirit of that principle. With regard to the other subject, that of Parliamentary Reform, he said at once that it was the opinion of the Government that that great question could not be satisfactorily dealt with during this session. If that was a fair ground for a censure of the Government, they were ready to meet the issue. At the same time they did not desire to shrink from the responsibility of dealing with this question, which ought not to be monopolised by any person or party. He reviewed some of the elements of this question, maintaining that the present Government were perfectly free to deal with it without being bound or hampered by their proposition in the last Parliament. Treating the question raised by the amendment as really one of personal sufficiency, which he admitted was a fair ground for a vote of want of confidence, he met it upon that ground; and he skillfully seized the opportunity of indulging his vein of sarcasm upon the personal claims of some of those who expected to succeed the present Government. He acknowledged that the area of selection for the public service was limited; but the Conservative party was not a federation of great families, and he hoped that the House would not hastily adopt an amendment which came from a limited and exclusive party.—Lord BURY, Mr. MELLOR, Mr. K. HUGESSEN, and Mr. LAING supported the amendment.—Sir C. NAPIER said he did not rise to speak for or against the amendment, but upon the defence of the country. He gave the present Government credit for putting the navy into a better condition than that in which it had been left by their predecessors.—Mr. WILSON spoke in support of the amendment, resting his vote not on the mere question of the dissolution, of which he complained, nor only upon English, but upon European grounds; and upon the management of the various departments of the Government.—Mr. DIGBY SEYMOUR protested against the time of the House being occupied with irrelevant questions, and asked why independent members should be called upon to follow certain leaders of parties, like sheep, and to turn out the Government of Lord Derby without trial. He should vote against the amendment.—Lord PALMERSTON, referring to the silence of the opposite party, asked how the House could place confidence in those who had no confidence in themselves? It was a most extraordinary spectacle, he observed, that a Government charged in the face of the House with being unworthy of the confidence of Parliament and the country should sit silent under such a charge. Upon every ground their mistakes in domestic legislation, the errors in their foreign policy, and the course they had pursued in regard to the dissolution,—upon all these grounds the House, in his opinion, was justified in withholding its confidence from the Government. He dwelt upon their failures in domestic legislation, contending that they justified the House in refusing to place confidence in them upon that ground, as well as upon the ground of their dissolution of Parliament, which deprived the country of the benefit of its advice in a great crisis. Having shown themselves unequal to deal with domestic affairs, the Government had evinced incompetency to manage our foreign relations, the course they had pursued having, in his opinion, brought on war. They had manifested an ignorance of the real state of affairs, having believed that the danger of war was imminent on the part of France and Sardinia and not on that of Austria, whereas the reverse was the fact; otherwise they would have held a different language to Austria, which might have prevented hostilities. The Government, therefore, were not entitled to the confidence of the House, in regard to our foreign relations; and in inviting the House to express this want of confidence in such a Government, which existed only upon sufferance, the Liberal party had pursued a straightforward course, and they would have shrunk from their duty had they refused to take it.—On the motion of Mr. Serjeant DEASY the debate was adjourned until Thursday.

The House adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

Thursday, June 2.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Earl of SHAFTES-

BURY inquired whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Ministers to grant a charter to the Roman Catholic University of Dublin.—The Earl of DERRY stated that no such grant was at present contemplated. The subject was, however, still under consideration.

Their lordships adjourned at twenty minutes to six o'clock.

#### THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the adjourned debate on the amendment to the address was resumed by Mr. Serjeant DEASY, who contended that the acts of the executive appointed by the Derby administration in Ireland, the distribution of their patronage, and the legislative measures which they had introduced or promised, were not calculated to deserve the confidence of the Irish people.—Colonel DICKSON, as an independent Irish member, expressed his readiness to give the present Government a fair and impartial trial.—Mr. G. DUFF supported the amendment.—Mr. S. FITZGERALD, replying to the charge that the Government had failed in carrying their measures of domestic legislation, remarked that other administrations had proved equally unsuccessful. He denied that the Government had evinced any Austrian bias, or had used words of menace towards Italy. The charge of exasperating hostilities in Italy came, he observed, with an ill grace from Lord Palmerston, to whom was primarily due the unfortunate outbreak and disastrous results of hostilities in that country in 1848.—Was the neutrality of the country likely to be preserved by a minister who had so eagerly advocated the cause and cultivated the friendship of one of the belligerent powers.—Mr. BRIGHT said he was not about to defend Lord Palmerston, or retract a single sentiment he had ever expressed concerning him. He did not support the amendment because Ministers had dissolved Parliament, or had been guilty of the corruption or coercion too common on both sides, or because they had failed to keep the peace. But he wanted to know, first, whether the neutrality announced was real or only pretended; and he complained that the Government gave reason to suspect it was the latter. The fleet in the Mediterranean, the bounty to seamen, and the rifle clubs, would mean only one of two things—that we fear an attack from France, or intended ourselves to attack that Power. He did not charge the Government with this intention, but the result of these preparations had been to destroy confidence in the maintenance of peace by England. They were always told something dreadful would follow a change of Government, but he had no fear to look those dangers in the face. He warned Lord Palmerston against any intimate personal alliance between English ministers and the Court of France. As to the home question, Mr. Disraeli had imposed silence upon his followers, but only child-like simplicity could believe that he would bring in an honest Reform Bill. He protested against pushing over the question till next year. Let them get such a bill through the second reading, and pass it in a winter session. He assumed that Lord John Russell would adhere to the scheme propounded before the dissolution, which would be a substantial, though very moderate, extension of the suffrage. Unless they had deceived their constituents, and the election had been mere sport, there was some difference between the two sides; and it would only be a joke to support ministers. The hon. gentleman concluded with a declaration that he should give an independent support to a Ministry that would faithfully represent the ancient principles of the Liberal party.—Lord ASHLEY spoke briefly in favour of the amendment.—Mr. PALK supported the original motion.—Mr. BAXTER, with some reluctance and regret, felt himself obliged to support the amendment.—Mr. LIDDELL opposed the amendment.—Mr. H. GURNEY also expressed his intention to vote for the government administration.—Mr. F. CROSSLLEY believed that by the union of Liberals a strong, united and vigorous Government might be formed.—Mr. SPOONER disclaimed all belief in the rumoured compact between Lord Derby and Cardinal Wiseman. The report, he was assured, had been propagated only for electioneering purposes.—Mr. HONSMAN argued that the continued existence of a ministry in a minority was anomalous, unconstitutional, and dangerous; but, in displacing such a Government, it was incumbent upon the opposition to adopt some basis which should command the sympathy of the country. On this principle he should have wished to challenge the present Administration upon some point relating to their foreign policy, with which he found much fault, instead of merely proposing an amendment on the Address. That step had, however, been taken; and as the Ministers themselves had accepted the issue, he was forced to decide upon the question as it stood, and should therefore support the amendment.—Mr. K. SEYMOUR briefly vindicated the Government.—Sir J. GRAHAM reduced the question then pending for

decision to the simple issue whether the existing Government should retain power with the consent of a majority in that House? The Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, having thought fit, he said, to indulge in personal remarks upon him, he addressed himself in the first place to that matter, and Sir JAMES entered into details relating to various allegations which he had made at Carlisle against the Government, to which Mr. Disraeli referred in his speech on Tuesday, complaining of the offensive terms in which Mr. Disraeli had conveyed one of his contradictions. He then proceeded to vindicate himself against the effect of Mr. Seymour's remarks upon the dissensions among the Liberal party; and, after slightly touching upon foreign affairs, and approving the policy of the Government in arming the people of this country, he expressed a strong condemnation of the late dissolution, pointing out the manner in which it had risked the national interests. Measures of vast importance, forestalling the decision of Parliament upon questions of the gravest kind, had been, he observed adopted by the Government, during the interval upon their own responsibility with reference to the navy and the army. The course pursued by the Government upon the subject of reform rendered it impossible for him, he said, to give them his support, and without hesitation he should vote for the amendment.—Mr. WHITESIDE admitted the principles of foreign policy contended for by Lord Hartington, which were those of Mr. Fox; he only disputed their application. He discussed the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston in 1848, a summary of which, in condemnatory terms, he read in the words of Sir J. Graham. Those principles of non-intervention were right, and they had been violated by Lord Palmerston in almost every instance. Such being his policy, the Government should not be changed upon that ground. Mr. Whiteside then went over the charges against the Government brought by Sir J. Graham at Carlisle, denouncing them, particularly that relating to the Galway contract, as destitute of the slightest foundation. The charge of a compact with the Catholics—who were always virtuous, he observed, when they voted with the Whigs—he attributed to the jealousy and mortification of that party at the alteration in the sentiments of the people of Ireland. He denied for himself and the other members of the Irish Government that there had been any compact with the Roman Catholic party for the purpose of obtaining votes, and he asked whether it was worthy of Sir J. Graham to try to raise against the Government a religious cry in Ireland. Mr. Whiteside amused the House by reading, in conclusion, the characters which some of the Liberal leaders had given of each other, congratulating it upon the Ministry in prospect.—On the motion of Mr. M. GIBSON the debate was again adjourned at twenty minutes to one o'clock.

#### LAW, POLICE, AND CASUALTIES.

An inquest has been held on the bodies of the sufferers by the explosion on board the ship *Eastern Monarch* off Spithead. Seven persons are known to have perished, and but for the courage and coolness of the captain, officers and passengers, the loss of life must have been fearfully great. The verdict returned was "Accidental Death."

The prosecution for the sale of army commissions, which has been removed by *certiorari* into the Court of Queen's Bench, will be tried on the 17th or 18th instant, by a special jury, before Lord Campbell at Westminster.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Thursday, the judges unanimously decided that the Earl of Shrewsbury had made good his claim to the Shrewsbury estates, which have been the subject of so much litigation.

The June general sessions for Middlesex commenced this week at the Guildhall, Westminster. In consequence of the lamented death of Mr. Pashley, Q.C., the assistant judge, Mr. Pownall, chairman of the bench, presided, and expressed himself in very feeling terms respecting the loss the court had sustained by the decease of Mr. Pashley, upon whom he passed a high eulogium. He also announced the elevation of Mr. Bodkin as assistant judge.

In the Court of Bankruptcy the choice of assignees was arranged under the bankruptcy of Freeman and Chartier, the late proprietors of the Commercial Restaurant, 73, Cheap-side; and a second-class certificate was granted to Joseph Robins, a corn dealer and market gardener, of Dartford.

Forgeries of bills to rather a large amount have just been brought to light. The person implicated, named John Lockhart Morton, was formerly engaged in business as a civil engineer in Parliament-street, and is now described as merchant and bill-broker, of Finch-lane. He appears to have had transactions lately in the timber trade, and also to have made consignments to Australia. His connexions are highly respectable, and his attainments

are described as of a high order. This person was taken before the Lord Mayor, and remanded on a charge of forging and uttering a bill of exchange for 500*l.*, purporting to be accepted by Messrs. P. W. Flower and Co., of Princes-street, with intent to defraud the London Discount Company, who are the prosecutors. Other bills, believed to be fictitious, are held by this company, but the amount, as far as can yet be ascertained, is only moderate. The loss will be further reduced by the proceeds of property seized by the company yesterday. At least one other discount establishment is involved, but is understood to be covered to a considerable extent. There is a rumour that the total amount of the forgeries is not less than 20,000*l.*

The wretched woman, Hannah Foster, who at Oldbury murdered her son and afterwards cut her own throat with a razor, is still alive, and with a possibility of ultimate recovery. On Monday the inquest on the body of the child was brought to a close, the jury returning a verdict of insanity as regards the mother at the time she committed the act.

A barbarous outrage and murder has been perpetrated at Tipton, in Staffordshire. The victim is a young woman, not yet identified, but supposed to have belonged to Birmingham, whose body was found floating in the canal with marks of hideous ill-treatment. Three men are in custody supposed to be implicated in the foul deed.

The ship Southampton, from London, with 200 passengers, ran into and sank the Norwegian schooner Emmanuel, on Tuesday morning, off Start Point. The weather was very thick. The ship, which was under all canvas, came down before the wind, and with her bowsprit carried away the schooner's mainmast, and knocked in four or five planks. The captain and crew scrambled on board the Southampton, which proceeded on her voyage after despatching the Norwegians to Plymouth.

After a number of adjournments the inquiry into the fatal accident at the Westminster Palace Hotel, involving the loss of seven lives, has been brought to a close. The result of the tests applied to prove the strength of some of the timber was stated, although it did not appear to throw much light upon the cause of the catastrophe. Ultimately, a verdict was returned of "Accidental Death," the jury expressing their inability to determine with whom the blame lay.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The *New York Journal of Commerce* states that large orders were received from England for firearms. It says also that the rifled musket of the United States army is quite equal to the Minié or the Enfield. The same journal describes a couple of monster guns in process of construction—one for the United States Government, the other for the new Russian frigate General Admiral. The gun conforms in some degree to the description recently given in English papers of the "Armstrong" gun. It has a rifled bore of a diameter capable of receiving a 4-lb. ball, but the missile here employed is so elongated that the weight of metal is increased to 13 lb. The rear section or base is composed of lead, presenting a concave surface to the cartridge, with the view of its being forced into the grooves by the expansion of the powder behind it, thus preventing loss of explosive power by windage. A prominent object in the experiments made was to ascertain the effect of increasing the number of grooves. The remarkable accuracy finally obtained is shown by the fact that three balls were thrown through the same perforation, with only a trifling variation, at the distance of half a mile.

The seamen of the royal navy in the Mediterranean fleet are now being taught the use of the rifle. Naval officers have been sent to the military camp at St. George's Bay, and soldier instructors have been sent to the different ships.

Government are sparing no pains in making our defences more able to resist invasion. At Gosport and Portsmouth so great are the preparations for defence that one would think we are on the eve of having war declared.

A letter from the seat of war says that the whole Austrian army in the field is now armed with a rifled musket, which they as like much as we like the Enfield. It is lighter and slightly smaller in bore. The bullet is almost exactly of the same shape as that sold by Colonel Colt with his revolvers, pointed in front, solid, flat behind, and with one annular hollow round it near the back. It is made to fill the grooves in the barrel by being forced with the ramrod against a piece of steel projecting about an inch and a quarter up the barrel from the breech end, what the French call a "tige." The Jagers are armed with a heavy, short rifle, of the same bore.

Another addition was made to the British navy on Saturday afternoon, by the launch from Deptford Dockyard of the 26-gun screw frigate *Aradine*, in the presence of many thousands of spectators. The

*Ariadne* afterwards proceeded to Woolwich, to receive her machinery.

Patrick Ford, ordinary seaman of the *Doris*, who was sentenced by court-martial to receive thirty-six lashes and six months' imprisonment for deserting from that vessel on the 22nd ultimo, was taken on board on Wednesday morning to receive the corporal punishment. After twelve lashes had been given the man fainted, and was ordered to be removed. The remaining portion of the punishment of the lash was remitted.

On Wednesday morning the Queen distributed the Victoria Cross to Commander Young, Commander Salmon, Lieut.-Col. Sir H. M. Havelock, and several private soldiers, for gallant deeds performed in India.

Madrid journals state that it has been discovered that the defences at Gibraltar cannot resist modern artillery; and that the English are making extraordinary efforts in constructing new batteries and repairing the old. Incalculable quantities of war material have been collected, and a new battery, called Queen Victoria's, now in course of construction, was to be armed with thirty Armstrong guns of monstrous size.

A review took place at Wormwood Scrubs yesterday morning at half-past 10 o'clock. The 2nd Regt. of Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), the 15th Hussars, and a battery of Royal Horse Artillery were ordered to take the field. The troops were commanded by the Earl of Cardigan.

#### VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A PRELIMINARY meeting of the inhabitants of St. George's, Hanover-square, was held on Saturday evening, and was addressed by General Evans and Sir H. Seymour, the former of whom said he was one of those who, when a movement of this character was made a few years ago, endeavoured to support it in the House of Commons, and it was then pooh-poohed by the Government. The second circular issued by the present Government was an improvement on the first, which was encumbered with various restrictions. His opinion was that there had not been so important and so menacing a conjuncture as the present for the past half-century, and therefore he felt much gratified at the present defensive movement. Sir H. Seymour agreed with Sir George Evans, that if the signs of the times merited credence, they stood on the brink of one of the greatest crises the world had known in modern times. The more they exercised their judgment, and the less they gave way to feeling at this time, the better it would be. The object of this meeting he believed to be perfectly legitimate. In their own houses they secured the doors with good bolts and locks, and policemen patrolled the streets. All he wished was, that they should take the same care for the protection of this dear little island as they each took for their own streets and dwellings. A large number of persons registered their names for the corps.

A meeting has been held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, for the purpose of promoting the formation of a corps of respectable young men in humble circumstances; and resolutions were adopted, declaring the satisfaction of the meeting at the prompt response made throughout the country to the call of the Government, and expressing also the conviction of the meeting that funds supplied by the wealthy and middle classes might be advantageously employed in enabling respectable young men and educated mechanics to acquire skill in rifle practice. A committee was appointed, and the proceedings terminated.

The Hon. Colonel Scott, late of the Scots Fusilier Guards, a Crimean officer, has accepted the colonelcy of the Birmingham volunteer rifle corps.

A meeting of the deputy-lieutenants of the county of Middlesex was held on Wednesday, at which Lord Salisbury, as Lord-Lieutenant, presided, to consider what steps should be taken towards the formation of rifle corps in Middlesex. A resolution was carried to the effect that the deputy-lieutenants should form themselves into committees in the several divisions in which they reside in the county to organise the formation of a rifle corps in each locality.

Among the numerous meetings in the country we may mention one at Bridport, where the sum of 700*l.* was subscribed for the use of the corps. At Chelmsford the volunteers expressed an opinion that Government ought to supply their arms. The townsmen of Derby will find any sum that is required in their district. At Edinburgh the University, the Faculty of Advocates, and various other bodies have come forward; at one meeting 650*l.* was subscribed. A preliminary meeting at Yarmouth resulted in a subscription of 300*l.* for the first expenses. At Tynemouth, rifle and artillery volunteers drill twice a week. The Lord Mayor of York presided at a meeting of his fellow citizens; and demonstrations have been made in favour of the

patriotic cause at Newcastle, Romford, Walsby, and Wolverhampton.

#### GENERAL HOME NEWS.

**LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON CHURCH BUILDING.**—At the meeting of the City auxiliary to the London Mission, held on Saturday, Lord John Russell, who presided, delivered a speech. He advocated greater simplicity in the erection of places of worship as a means of attracting the poor.

**MEETING OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.**—A private meeting of the members of the opposition took place on Monday at Willis's Rooms, at which 268 gentlemen, representing every section and shade of Liberal opinion, were present. The resolution arrived at was to support an amendment to the Address, and an agreement was come to as to the line of policy and course to be adopted with regard to the Government. There were, however, three dissentients, Messrs. Horsman, Lindsay, and Roebuck. The latter declared that he felt no confidence in the sudden change which had taken place in the relations between Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell. He reminded the meeting that this country had both commenced and ended the war with Russia at the instigation of France, and declared his absolute want of confidence in Lord Palmerston, who had already, he said, forfeited the confidence of the country by truckling to that Power.

**STATE OF THE THAMES.**—At a meeting of the City Commissioners of Sewers, on Tuesday, the present state of the Thames was brought under consideration. The water of the river is now in a high state of putrefaction; in fact, during the last fortnight the same kind of gases have been evolved from it as during the summer of last year. Dr. Letheby fears that it is but an earnest of what may be expected during the months of July and August, and it shows the necessity for immediate sanitary precautions.

**SIR THOMAS PICTON.**—On Wednesday morning the remains of the deceased hero were removed from Bayswater to their final earthly resting-place in St. Paul's. A long line of carriages followed the corpse, in some of which were distinguished officers of rank in the service, many of them the companions in arms of the general. The carriage of the Commander-in-Chief, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, headed the procession. Some time was taken up in removing the coffin from the gun-carriage, and bearing it up the steps on the south side into the cathedral. It was there met by the Very Reverend the Dean Milman, Archdeacon Hale, the Rev. W. Murray, and several other prebendaries and minor canons, who preceded the body to the crypt, where a vault had been constructed for its reception not far from the tomb of Wellington.

**PUBLIC HEALTH.**—The deaths in the metropolis last week fell below a thousand, viz., to 998, a number 78 less than the average. The deaths from scarlatina and diphtheria have considerably declined, and the health of the metropolis may be considered to be in a very satisfactory state, notwithstanding the offensive effluvia that the Thames is again giving forth. Dr. Letheby also reports very favourably of the health of the City. The total births in the metropolis for the week were 1,593.

**MEETING OF ROMAN CATHOLICS.**—On Wednesday afternoon a meeting of persons professing the Roman Catholic faith was held at St. James's Hall for the purpose of impressing upon the Government the necessity of granting them the privilege of chaplains in workhouses and prisons. The Hon. Charles Langdale was called to the chair, and there were on the platform Mr. McCann, M.P., Mr. F. B. Wegg Prosser, late M.P., Mr. Bowyer, M.P., Dr. Manning, Mr. R. Swift, the Hon. Mr. Stonor, Mr. H. W. Wilberforce, Mr. Bagshaw, Q.C., the Very Rev. E. Hearne, V.G., the Rev. Canon O'Neal, V.D., Canon Oakley, &c., &c. The "Bishop of Birmingham" wrote to say that the Catholics would never be content until they were placed upon an absolute equality with their fellow-countrymen in the undisturbed exercise of religion. Resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were agreed to.

**EAST INDIA COMPANY.**—The general court called for Wednesday having been "counted out," nine proprietors have sent in a requisition, in accordance with which another court will be held on the 15th instant, "for all the purposes for which the meeting of this day was called." One of the motions to be brought forward has reference to the "advisability of making application to Parliament for the redemption of the dividend on the company's stock before the right to claim such redemption from Parliament shall expire on the 1st September next.

**LOUIS KOSSUTH.**—It is said that M. Kossuth has left England, and that he has had an interview with M. de Persigny, the French Ambassador. Some 300 Hungarians have returned from America, and will follow him to Italy.



**SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.**—A numerous deputation, among whom were several clergymen, waited upon the Lord President of the Council on Wednesday, to request the opening of the Museum on Sundays. The Marquis replied that he had received deputations on both sides of the question, but he would not express any opinion on the subject.

**PARLIAMENTARY REFORM COMMITTEE.**—This body have passed a resolution affirming that it is the duty of all reformers to support the amendment which was moved to the Address in reply to the Queen's speech. The committee express a hope that the Liberal party will succeed in obtaining a change of Government, so that a Liberal measure of Reform may be secured.

**THE CHARITY CHILDREN.**—On Thursday the annual assemblage of the various charity school children of the metropolis took place in St. Paul's Cathedral, when a large number of patrons of the society and persons of distinction was present to behold the pleasing spectacle. Full choral service was performed, and the children sang with much effect the 100th Psalm. The Hon and Right Rev. Dr. Villiers, Bishop of Carlisle, preached the sermon.

**SPECIAL AUSTRIAN MISSION TO ENGLAND.**—The *Daily News* gives publicity to a statement which that journal considers well-founded, to the effect that Esterhazy has been despatched from Vienna to the Court of St. James's on an extraordinary mission. The *Herald* on the other hand denies his visit has any diplomatic object.

## Foreign News.

### THE WAR.

#### BATTLE OF MAGENTA.

From the various and most contradictory accounts of this sanguinary struggle it certainly appears beyond all doubt that the Austrians have been out-generalled, and have suffered a terrible reverse. Detailed accounts have yet to be received, but from a letter written from Novara the day after the battle, we get the following particulars, which will very probably be modified by succeeding intelligence. "On the 1st of June General Gyulai's headquarters were at Garlasco, but on the following Wednesday, pressed by the allies, he was compelled to remove to Abbiate Grasso. On Saturday the allies succeeded in crossing the Ticino at Buffalora, and their headquarters were established at Magenta, four miles from Abbiate Grasso, and twelve miles from Milan. Whilst this movement was being executed a French corps d'armée had succeeded in crossing the Ticino, at Turbigo, five Italian miles above Buffalora. Surrounded on all sides, Count Gyulai was compelled to take up the position of Abbiate Grasso, with the object of forcing the French and Sardinians to recross the Ticino. In order to attain his object the Austrian Commander-in-Chief ordered General Zobel to attack their extreme left at Magenta, which was formed by a division of the Imperial Guard, supported by a regiment of Zouaves. This column, thinking it had only to deal with a division of the enemy's corps d'armée, went boldly to the charge, but was soon compelled to bend on the centre, which had already been attacked by Prince Lichtenstein, who was leading two divisions of Schwarzenburg's corps d'armée. It was then that two guns of the Imperial Guard were captured by a company of the 3rd Yager battalion. This back movement of the French left wing was soon stopped by a bold march of their centre, which by this time had repulsed the men of Prince Lichtenstein. The advance of their right followed, and in less than two hours the allied generals were able to deploy a line of 60,000 men against the columns of the enemy. The forces of the Austrians were not much short of 80,000 men with a powerful artillery. They were, however, compelled to move on a most disadvantageous ground, as their left was soon turned by Canrobert's corps d'armée, supported by Fanti's division, thus obliged to leave Vignano and Rosate, and fall on their centre at Abbiate Grasso. The Austrian centre thus swelled by the routed columns of their left wing was thrown into disorder. General MacMahon then reached the scene of action, and went to the charge with an impetuosity which has seldom been witnessed. He was supported by General Durando's division, which stood in reserve. The shock was terrible. The Austrians were routed, the victory was won."

Other accounts are not so favourable to the French general's strategical powers. A letter from Turin says:—"The Imperial and Sardinian Guards were engaged against the Austrian masses. The Guards were attacked and were unable to advance, but, nevertheless, firmly resisted the enemy. The Zouaves and the Guards lost and retook their position six times. The enemy endeavoured to sur-

prise the right wing of our army, but a movement of General MacMahon rendered the attempt ineffectual. The efforts of the enemy relaxed somewhat for a moment, and the conflict then began again with renewed fury. General MacMahon was triumphant, and the battle was won."

Another letter, received in Paris, states, that the Austrians amounted, it is affirmed, to 150,000, and the French to about as many, at Magenta. The Emperor, according to this writer, was in the midst of the Imperial Guard during the stand they made for two hours against the Austrians, who, it appears, were aware of the fact. The artillery of the Imperial Guard suffered fearfully. The hero of the day was General MacMahon, who, without waiting for orders, brought up his corps d'armée and his artillery, and decided the battle. Up to that time the Austrians had had the advantage; but MacMahon brought up ten batteries of artillery, and fired into the dense masses of the Austrians, causing them an enormous loss of life. The dispatches speak in the highest terms of the Hungarian cavalry. One of the telegrams received in official quarters here, says:—"L'artillerie de la Garde Imperiale a été hachée par la cavalerie Hongroise." It is also said that the Emperor so far exposed himself that he was in danger of being captured by the manoeuvre of MacMahon. Generals Espinasse and Clerly are killed; General Neil is wounded, and Marshall Canrobert dangerously so. MacMahon was created a Marshall of France upon the field, with the title of Duke of Magenta.

**THE KING OF SARDINIA.**—Victor Emmanuel has been wounded in the arm. The *Opinione* of Turin states that the municipal cities of Genoa, Saluzzo, Alessandria, and other towns of Piedmont have drawn up addresses to the king entreating him not to expose his person so recklessly in battle.

**FURTHER FRENCH SUCCESSES.**—An official telegram announces that on Wednesday bodies of Austrian troops being intrenched in Malegnano, Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers was sent by the Emperor to dislodge them, and took the village with but little loss.

#### NAPOLEON IN MILAN.

The allied sovereigns entered Milan at 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning. On the previous Monday they received an address from seven members of the municipality of Milan, annexing in presence of the Emperor of the French, Lombardy to Piedmont. Of course the liberal donation thus made by the seven town-councillors of Milan will be graciously accepted. We have yet to learn by what authority the whole of the Lombard populations have been made a present of in so summary a fashion to Victor Emmanuel. We have not heard of universal suffrage being appealed to to ascertain what were the wishes of the people on a point so important to themselves, and we do not know whether they have had the option of complete independence or merely a chance of rulers.

An official bulletin published in Turin, announces that Victor Emmanuel has been proclaimed King of Upper Lombardy.

#### PROGRESS OF GARIBALDI.

The north of Lombardy, it is said, is entirely free of the Austrians, so that the insurrection in the Valtellina and the valley of the Brembo has been crowned with complete success; whilst Garibaldi is active again in the neighbourhood of Lecco, Como, and Varese, and even along the shores of the Lago Maggiore. He has seized the boats on that lake, and has been vigorously employed in capturing the Austrian Custom-house officers at every station, and securing the treasure they had in their possession. The garrison of five hundred men left at Laveno by General Urban cannot, it is probable, long maintain their ground, especially after the events of the last few days. In fact, there can be little doubt but that the Roman chief himself is by this time at Milan, in conjunction with Louis Napoleon and the King of Sardinia. General Urban, it is clear, to save his division from destruction, will be compelled to retire behind the Adda, and by that means to effect, if possible, a junction with the great body of the Austrians. The Government of the King of Sardinia is already in operation at Como and Sondrio. The official *Austrian Correspondence* however, states that, according to reliable information, Field Marshal Lieutenant Urban has successfully effected a retreat with his troops at Cassano.

Most of the volunteers composing the troops now fighting under General Garibaldi are the officers and men who were organised and brought to so high a state of military efficiency in the British Italian Legion, when commanded by Colonel Burnaby, of the Grenadier Guards. Captain de Cristoforis, who distinguished himself so greatly in capturing two Austrian guns, when commanding the advanced

guard at Sesto Calende, had been a Lieutenant in the Italian Legion.

**INCREASE OF THE SWISS FORTIFICATIONS.**—The Federal Council has ordered the immediate fortifying of Luziensteig, and also of the frontiers of the Grisons bordering on Austria. Orders have likewise been issued to hasten the completion of the fortifications of St. Maurice, in the canton Valais.

**FRANCE.**—A solemn thanksgiving was offered up on Tuesday, in the ancient cathedral of Notre Dame, for the victory won at Magenta. The Empress attended in state. The National Guard and various detachments of troops, infantry and cavalry, either lined the way from the Tuileries or followed the cortege. Marshal Magnan and General Lawastine rode at the side of the Imperial carriage. The cathedral of Notre Dame was decorated with the greatest pomp, and nothing was neglected which could add splendour to the solemnity. The places not reserved for the authorities were filled at an early hour, and an immense crowd remained outside the church, notwithstanding the heavy rain.

The French public watches eagerly every indication of an intention on the part of England and Prussia to attempt to put an end to hostilities, by mediation. Much as the Parisians are elated, and naturally so, by the successes which have attended the allied armies, they have no wish to continue the war, and will be delighted to see it terminated in any manner honourable to France. It must be admitted, too, that, as regards the object of the campaign, it is with nearly every one there merely a question of glory. As to the interests of Italy scarcely a single person gives himself the least trouble to inquire. It is a good sign that, much as the Parisians have reason to be proud of what the army has effected, they would be delighted to see the matter terminated now, in almost any manner. In the meantime large reinforcements are being dispatched to the seat of war, as well as very heavy siege trains.

#### POSITION OF THE AUSTRIANS.

THERE can now be little doubt but that the Austrians have resolved to retreat behind the Adda which is about twelve miles to the east of Milan. The reported evacuation of Pavia, the presence of Count Gyulai at Belgioioso so early as Monday, the withdrawal of the outposts at Stradella across the Po—all this tends to confirm such a supposition. General Urban, who made his escape from Garibaldi with part of his forces, has already reached Cassano, on the east bank of the Adda, where the Lombardo-Venetian railway crosses it. Bergamo, Cassano Lodi, and Cremona would thus form the points d'appui of the new Austrian line, and the Adda its natural defence. It would resemble very much their original position behind the Sesia, with this difference, however, that the fortress of Piacenza, which stands to it in the position in which Alessandria stood to the former line, is still in the hands of the Austrians. Whether they will evacuate this place remains to be seen. Piacenza has been rendered of late much stronger than Pavia.

The following letter has been received from Munich, dated June 5:—"The passage of the Austrian troops, commanded by General Clam-Gallas, who are going from Bohemia to Innsbruck, will finish to-morrow. It is said, nevertheless, that 80,000 more Austrians are to be dispatched to Venice through Innsbruck. It is pretended that all these movements are concerted with the Prussian Government, and, moreover, a concentration of Bavarian troops in Rhenish Bavaria is spoken of; but nothing is yet decided upon on that subject. The elevation of General Gyulai to the dignity of Ban of Croatia has coincided with the departure of the Emperor Francis Joseph. If this appointment be not a disgrace, it is, at least, a pretext for getting rid of the General, whose operations are generally blamed. The Emperor himself will command, under the direction of General Baron Hess. 15,000 Austrians are now concentrating themselves, on the Adda, leaving strong garrisons in Pavia, Piacenza, Lodi, Crema, and Pizzighettone, so as to keep open their communications with the Mincio and Adige."

The Emperor Francis Joseph has addressed a "Call to Arms" to his faithful Tyrolese and Vorarlbergers. The Landsturm of the Tyrol has been actually called out. Twenty companies, each of them numbering 180 men, will be formed within a week—not so much to defend the frontiers of their native country against a foreign foe, as to keep down the Italian population inhabiting the south of the Tyrol itself. The latter, of course, are not comprised in the formation of the rifle corps, which are exclusively to consist of Germans.

General Jochmus, a Hamburger by birth, known by his career in the Anglo-Spanish legion, and afterwards a pasha in the Turkish army, has been appointed Austrian Field Marshal Lieutenant. The

General is not a little famous in Germany as a strategist.

#### RUSSIAN CIRCULAR ON THE WAR.

THE *Independence* of Brussels publishes an analysis of an important circular which Prince Gortchakoff, Foreign Minister of Russia, has addressed to the diplomatic representatives of the Emperor at the several Courts of Germany. The Prince strongly recommends a policy of non-intervention as to this Italian war; and in very explicit terms denies the right of the Germanic confederation to interfere in the war which Austria has commenced respecting one of her non-Germanic possessions. He appeals to the treaties by which the Confederation is constituted, and declares that if Germany goes to the aid of Austria in this war the political equilibrium resulting from these treaties will be destroyed. The circular is described as of considerable length, firm in its tone, and remarkably clear, as Russian circulars are wont to be.

#### THE KING OF NAPLES.

ADVICES from Naples to the 4th state that a modification has been made in the Neapolitan Ministry, Signori Salvatore Murena, F. Scorza, and Ludovico Bianchini having been dismissed from the posts of Public Works, Justice, and Police. A provisional police, under one intendant and two magistrates, has been established. A Royal Decree has been published appointing the following Ministers without portfolios,—namely, General Filangieri, Prince Cassaro, and the Duke of Serra Capriola—reserving (says the decree) the right to make use of their enlightenment and experience. An official declaration of neutrality has been made. A levy of 2,500 men for the royal navy has been ordered.

Upon this the Naples correspondent of a contemporary remarks:—The new King has spoken. On June 4th was held the first Council of State of this reign, and, judging from the decrees then signed, a wretched programme was produced. Imbeciles or bigots, all the old Ministers are retained—those who have so long consented to register the acts of Ferdinand II. will continue to register those of Francis II.; those under whose power or feebleness every branch of the Administration has fallen into a state of utter disorganization remain to perpetuate them. Bright days are dawning for reactionists, speculators, and policemen, for the seal of the royal approbation has been set upon the old Ministers and the old policy. It is with sorrow that I send you this intelligence, for it is not difficult to see the results of it. The only proceeding that could save the dynasty and the kingdom from disorder would have been a bold progressive policy, instead of which we have still in power the same wretched men against whom all Europe has spoken, and who have sanctioned all the follies and crimes of the last few years.

The *Moniteur* says that the Imperial Government, having in concert with England resolved on renewing diplomatic relations with his Majesty the King of Naples, M. Brenier has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of that Sovereign.

#### PRINCE NAPOLEON IN TUSCANY.

THE *Tuscan Monitor*, of the 5th, publishes a decree of the Provisional Government of Tuscany, making French money a legal tender, at the rate of eighty-four French centimes per Tuscan lira. Any person refusing French money at that price may be condemned to fines of from 100 to 500 lire. Another decree prohibits the exportation of gunpowder and saltpetre from Tuscany.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has published a protest against the authors of the revolution which has been accomplished in that country. It is dated, Ferrara, May 1.

A letter from Florence contains the following:—"I am assured that, though no formal protest has been made, yet that disapprobation has been expressed by foreign Governments, including Russia, at the manner in which matters have been conducted in Tuscany. In this part of Italy, unfortunately, Prince Napoleon has been allowed no opportunity for military distinction. One can fancy all his Imperial Highness must feel at hearing of the high deeds of the McMahons, the Canroberts, the St. Jean d'Angelys, &c., and how he must call to mind the famous *mot* of Henry IV. to the gallant Crillon—'*Pends-toi, brave Crillon; nous avons combattu à Arques, et tu n'y étais pas*'! The Prince, who is naturally desirous of winning renown on the field, must chafe at the comparatively inferior part to which he is so unwillingly limited."

Another Tuscan correspondent writes:—If the Emperor of the French and his cousin have made up their mind that Central, and even Southern Italy, shall be made into appanages for the Bonaparte dynasty, Prince Napoleon, who has no other title to men's respect than the laurels he reaped in the

Crimea, must not flatter himself that he can take the Tuscan hearts by storm. His entrance into Florence was any thing rather than a *veni, vidi, vici* triumph. Had the Prince consulted his true interests he would have abided by his first resolution, which was not to visit Florence at this juncture, but proceed from Leghorn to Pistoja, as if his only purpose in coming to Tuscany at all was merely to forward the warlike operations of the corps intrusted to his care. As for the Tuscan populace, they are totally in the dark about most things, and they have not yet made up their minds why their Grand Duke was so suddenly turned out. They know nothing about the Prince, and can hear no good about him. They will acquiesce in his enthronement if events bring it about; but they will not shout "*Viva Napoleone*!" till they are very peremptorily bidden to do so.

PRUSSIA.—Serious disturbances have broken out in Berlin, caused by the sufferings of the workmen, deprived of employment through the operations of a stupid legislation. Socialism has made great progress among the Berlin artisans, and a demonstration and collision with the police in front of the Regent's Palace evidently bode something ominous.

THE ADRIATIC.—On Monday, at a general meeting of the Commercial Bank of Trieste, the suspension of further payment of dividends was resolved upon. The captain of a vessel belonging to the States of the Church, who was prevented by the French Admiral from entering the Porto Canarino, states that the blockade comprises the mouths of all rivers on the Venetian coast. Up to the present forty Austrian vessels have been taken by the French. An Austrian war-steamer, which seems not to have been afraid of the powerful French squadron now cruising in those waters, has captured a large French three-master, but it is probable that the Austrian courts of law, which have to deal for the first time with a case of this nature, will give up the hostile vessel. The French ship seems to have been bound for Trieste coming from Cuba. It must be supposed that it never would have attempted to accomplish this journey had it known of the declaration of war. Its papers will show at what port it made its last call, and whether, at the date it made it, the declaration of war was known at that port. Otherwise the law, as acknowledged by Austria herself, protects the vessels against seizure. It is however, true that it would be a most extraordinary thing if such a vessel, which must have passed the French squadron, and could hardly avoid being overhauled and warned by it on such a dangerous course, should have known nothing of the declaration of war.

#### GENERAL WALKER IN MEXICO.

THE *Persia* arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, and among other items in the United States journals we find intelligence of the landing of General Walker, at the head of 300 men, at Acapulco. As to Walker's intentions and designs nothing is positively known; but as Acapulco is the headquarters of General Alvarez, and as that veteran Mexican is devoted to the cause of the constitutionalists, it is not by any means unlikely that the next intelligence from Mexico will announce the appearance of the filibuster chief and his followers before the capital in the ranks of the liberal army. The administration is considerably puzzled and taken aback at the sudden turning up of Walker. They have all along been assured by the filibuster leaders here and elsewhere that he had given up all intention of interfering further with Nicaraguan affairs. It is believed at Washington that he contemplates landing at Sonora.

NEW YORK.—Enterprising American houses are chartering vessels for Genoa, with flour, tobacco, and spirits for the use of the belligerent forces in Sardinia. The Irish in New York have had a grand farewell demonstration in honour of William Smith O'Brien, who purposed leaving on the 28th ult. Two important failures had taken place in New York, viz., Messrs. Hargons Brothers, and Messrs. Meyer and Stucken. The news from Utah is again indicative of trouble. A collision between the United States troops and the militia of the territory was expected at last advices. The governor was determined to oppose the entrance of the troops into Salt Lake City, acting as a *posse comitatus*. Very distressing accounts had reached New York from the gold seekers in Kansas. Many of the emigrants were dying of starvation, and in some instances the dead bodies of those who had perished were devoured by surviving companions. One man had reached the mines in a starving condition, and expressed the opinion that his party, nine in number, had all perished. Amongst the passengers to Liverpool by the *Persia* is Mr. Cyrus W. Field of New York, whose visit is connected with the business of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

MARQUESS.—American letters announce, that the

French have abandoned these islands for military purposes, and design establishing a strong military and naval depot at New Caledonia. The plan embraces the restoration of Queen Pomare as ruler of the Society Islands.

AUSTRALIA.—The principal news from the Australian colonies relates to the gold fields. The *Sydney Morning Herald* says, that the decrease in the quantity of gold produced this year, as compared with the two previous years, is mainly to be attributed to the sudden withdrawal during the last two months of large masses of the mining population from the scene of their previous labours to the newly-discovered gold field at Daisy-hill. At the lowest computation there are at present 25,000 diggers working on the Back Creek, and, with the storekeepers, and others, the population of the new gold field must amount to nearly or quite 35,000 souls. All the principal townships in the mining districts have extensively contributed to the production of this result, and the consequence is that but little gold has been raised lately from the old workings, while the new diggings have scarcely been developed. At Melbourne Dr. Evans has succeeded Mr. Duffy in the post of Chairman of Public Works. The latter gentleman resigned his seat in the ministry in consequence of his disagreeing with the rest of the Cabinet on the policy of bringing a large quantity of agricultural land into the market. The return of Mr. John Thomas Smith without knighthood being conferred upon him gave great offence to a portion of the City Council, and a resolution expressive of this feeling was passed by that body. The matter, however, was quietly shelved by the Governor, and laughed at by the great body of the colonists.

POLYNESIA.—Accounts have reached Sydney of another of those wholesale massacres of which the unchristianised islands of Polynesia are so frequently the scene. The captain (Prout) and most of the crew of the *Maid of Australia*, a Sydney vessel, had been murdered, it was reported, in cold blood, by the natives of Malillo, or La Perouse Island, one of the new Hebrides. The vessel, however, to capture which this deed of blood was doubtless committed, escaped, and arrived, under the charge of the mate, at New Caledonia.

#### WAR INCIDENTS.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AT PALESTRO.—Letters from the camp confirm the statement that the King could not be restrained by the Zouaves from entering the thickest of the fight, and add that General de Lamar-mora had a horse seriously wounded under him. The King having stopped on the field before two volunteers who were mortally wounded, he addressed a few words of consolation to them, when one of them said: "Sire, I regret dying in this battle!" and the other: "Sire, deliver this poor Italy!"

AUSTRIAN-ITALIAN TROOPS.—A letter from the seat of war says that, at the battle of Palestro, as the allies were advancing, a soldier (this is the account given by one of his comrades in the same Austrian company of infantry) made a remark to an officer that it was hard they, Italians, should be compelled to fight in Italy against Italians. The officer had his naked sword in his hand, and replied to the imprudent observation by cutting the speaker down. He addressed his company, and told them that if they did not do their duty they would be fired upon by the Croats in their rear. Thus driven, they had no choice but to fight, and it appears they did do their duty, if it be true, as the prisoner asserts, that out of 165 men composing his company only 16 escaped. But after the company in question had fired the first volley they bayoneted the officer who had cut down their comrade. Other Italian companies threw themselves down on their faces, and the Sardinians walked over them.

SOCIETY FOR THE "LIBERATION OF RELIGIONS."—The Dissenters have held a two days' conversation in Freemasons' Hall, and passed sundry resolutions condemning the union of Church and State. Tuesday was occupied in routine business, and on Wednesday, J. H. Tillett, Esq., presiding, Mr. Mellor, M.P., Sir Morton Peto, M.P., Mr. Dillwyn, M.P., Mr. Morley, and Mr. J. R. Mills spoke. A paper on the Bible monopoly was read, and it was agreed to agitate for the admission of dissenting ministers to officiate in rural churchyards. The conference closed by a *soiree*, when Mr. Edward Miall was chairman, and speeches were delivered by Sir Morton Peto; M.P., Mr. Black, M.P., Dr. Archer, Dr. Alley, Rev. A. M. Henderson, Mr. J. A. Sargood, and Mr. Frank Crossley, M.P.

Dr. Conquest has given in his adhesion to homœopathy. This adhesion will have a considerable effect on the public, if not on the professional mind.



## LITERATURE.

## LITERARY NOTES, ETC.

THE delightful stories, "Scenes of Clerical Life," and "Adam Bede," have been made the subject of what we can only designate a very impudent attempt at deception—indeed a stronger term, considering all the circumstances of the case, might not inappropriately be applied. Messrs. Blackwood have found it necessary to write to a contemporary to the effect that "those works are not written by Mr. Liggins, or by any one with a name like Liggins; and if any person is receiving charitable contributions on the ground of being the author of the said works he is doing so under false pretences." They add that the author is known to them, and subjoin a note from "George Eliot," who says "it is the more painful to me that Mr. Liggins, or any one else should be receiving charitable donations on the ground that your treatment of me has not been sufficiently liberal, because I, for my part, can only wish that every author had equal reason to be satisfied with his publisher. If those benevolent persons who persist in attributing the authorship of the works in question to Mr. Liggins will induce Mr. Liggins to write one chapter of a story, that chapter may possibly do what my denial has failed to do."

The obituary of the week contains the name of a gentleman well known and greatly esteemed in the literary world, Mr. Charles Ollier. From the *Daily News* we quote the following brief account of his career:—"Those who are acquainted with the literature of forty years ago will learn with regret the death of Mr. Ollier, the original publisher of all Shelley's poems, with the exception of 'Alastor' and the posthumous works; of the first volume of Keats's poems; of several of the writings of Leigh Hunt; of the collected edition of Lamb's works; and of many other productions of celebrity. Mr. Ollier was the friend of all those celebrated men, for whom he acted as their business agent; and has been the means of introducing to the public many remarkable writers of a later day. He was also himself an author of unusual powers, though an extreme diffidence in some measure concealed them. But his domestic tale of 'Altham and his Wife,' was recognised by Sir Walter Scott in an incidental allusion in the pages of the *Quarterly Review*; his romance of 'Inesilla' received the praises of Shelley, Leigh Hunt, Dr. Croly, and others; and his fine critical powers in all departments of art were known to many. He died on Sunday at the age of seventy-one."

We have also to notice the decease of Mr. Warne of the firm of Routledge and Co., who was as much distinguished for his amiable disposition as for his literary judgment. The world of art, too, has sustained a great loss in the death of David Cox, our great water-colour landscape painter; he had attained a great age.

The *Literary Gazette* announces that a scientific fund is to be inaugurated shortly on a similar plan to the Literary Fund. It is under the consideration of the Royal Society at the present time.

At Paris the proprietors of the *Librairie Nouvelle* announce that they will publish every Saturday "sixteen quarto pages of poetry," by M. Méry, descriptive of "La grande épopée militaire qui se prépare en Italie." The prospectus dwells particularly on the fact that the muse of M. Méry will always be inspired by the very latest news from the seat of war. The first number or "Premier Chant" of this poetical periodical, entitled "Napoleon en Italie," appeared on Saturday last.

Sir John Bowring is preparing for the press an account of his late visit to the Philippine Islands, in her Majesty's steamer *Magicienne*, with special reference to the ports of Zamboanga, Iloilo, and Sual, which have lately been opened to foreign commerce.

LIFE AND LIBERTY IN AMERICA; OR, SKETCHES OF A TOUR IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, IN 1837-8. By Charles Mackay, LL.D., F.S.A. In 2 vols., with Ten Illustrations. —Smith, Elder, and Co.

The departure of Dr. Mackay, the popular poet, for the United States in 1837, and the reports that were received of his progress, and his reception as a lecturer on song-writers, himself one of the most eminent of his day, were topics of considerable interest at the time. His return also, was welcome both to his friends and the public. It was to be expected that he would take notes of what he witnessed on his tour; ay, and print them too. And here we indeed have them, choicely printed, in two volumes, lavishly illustrated with ten tinted engravings. Dr. Mackay has looked on the United States with his own eyes, and has formed his

opinion of them from personal inspection. He went out with a favourable impression of the people, and returned with a better. America has in him an intelligent observer, and a friendly judge.

Dr. Mackay does not appear in these pages as a painter of character, a popular descriptionist, or a captious traveller; but as a politician who was solicitous to understand the working of American institutions. He says much of them, little of himself, and little of individuals with whom he came into contact. But he treats at large of things and customs and celebrated scenery, and the progress of society. He is full of details, however, of the voyage out, and the effect on shipboard of the storm which met them on their passage; and spares not, when he arrives at New York, to condemn the late Rev. Sydney Smith for describing Broadway as inferior to Bond-street. He contends for its superiority. "Bond-street! quotha!" he exclaims:—

"Bond-street is no more to be compared to Broadway for beauty, extent, life, bustle, and wealth, than a dingy old farthing of the reign of George III., to a bright new sovereign of the days of Queen Victoria. There is no street in London that can be declared superior or even equal, all things considered, to Broadway. It is a street *sui generis*, combining in itself the characteristics of the Boulevard des Italiens at Paris, and of Cheapside or Fleet-street in London, with here and there a dash of Whitechapel or the Minories; and here and there a dash of Liverpool and Dublin. It is longer, more crowded, and fuller of fine buildings than the Boulevard des Italiens; it is as bustling as Cheapside, and, more than all, it has a sky above it as bright as the sky of Venice. Its aspect is thoroughly Parisian. Were it not for the old familiar names of Smith, Jones, and Brown over the doors of the stores and warehouses, and the English placards and advertisements that everywhere meet the eye, the stranger might fancy himself under the maximised government and iron grip of Napoleon III., instead of being under that of the minimised and mild government of an American republic—a government so infinitesimally light in its weight, and carried on by persons so little known, that strangers in this, the "Empire State," as it is called, and even the citizens themselves, are scarcely more cognisant of the name of the Governor, than a Londoner is of the name of the High Sheriff of Flintshire or of the Lord Lieutenant of Merioneth.

"England has given names to the people in Broadway, but France and Continental Europe seem to have given them their manners. Flagstaffs on the roof of every third or fourth house, banners flaunting from the windows, a constant rat-tat-too of drums as detachments of the militia regiments (and very fine regiments they are, and very splendidly accoutred) pass to and fro, all add to the illusion; and it is only the well-known vernacular of the city of St. Paul's, spiced occasionally with the still more piquant vernacular of the city of St. Patrick's, that brings the cheated fancy back to the reality, and proves to the Englishman that he is among his own people.

"Were there anything like uniformity in the design of its long lines of buildings, Broadway would be one of the three or four most magnificent streets in the world. Even without any general design—for each man builds exactly as he pleases—the street, in its details, surpasses any single street that England or the British Isles can show. From the Battery facing the sea, where Broadway has a very ignoble commencement, to Trinity Church, there is nothing remarkable about it; but from Trinity Church, of brown stone, with its elegant spire, to Grace Church, built entirely of white marble, a distance in a straight line of nearly three miles, and thence on to Union-square and the statue of Washington, Broadway offers one grand succession of commercial palaces. Formerly—and perhaps when Sydney Smith wrote—the houses were for the most part of brick gaily coloured, with here and there a house of brown stone or granite. But the brick is in gradual process of extirpation; and white marble—pure, glittering, brilliant, without speck or flaw—is rapidly taking its place. The St. Nicholas Hotel, one of the most sumptuous buildings in New York, is a palace of white marble, with upwards of one hundred windows fronting Broadway. To the right, and to the left, and in front, are other palaces of the same material, pure as Parian—larger than the largest warehouse in St. Paul's-churchyard, and devoted to the same or similar purposes; some for the wholesale, but the great majority for the retail trade. 'Dry goods' or linendrapers' stores compete with each other in the use of this costly stone; and such has been, and is, the rage for it, that in a few years hence a house of any other material than marble, granite, or iron will be the exception to the rule in Broadway and in the main thoroughfares leading from it to the east and the west. Most of these buildings, taken separately, are fine specimens of

architecture, but the general effect is not striking, from the total absence of plan and method, already alluded to, and which seems to be inevitable in a country where every man is a portion of the Government and of the sovereignty, and considers himself bound to consult nobody's taste but his own. But this peculiarity is not confined to America, or St. Paul's-churchyard would not be what it is, and the noble proportions of the cathedral would not be marred as they are by the too close proximity of the hideous warehouses that have been gradually piled up around it—monuments alike of commercial pride and bad taste. Brown stone edifices rank next in size and number to the marble palaces; and a few of cast iron, with elegant Corinthian pillars, add to the variety of architecture in the Broadway. Conspicuous among the edifices that give its most imposing character to this busy and beautiful street are Stewart's dry-goods store, the iron palace of Messrs. Haughwout and Co., such hotels as the St. Nicholas, the Metropolitan, the Laffarge House, the St. Denis, the Clarendon, the New York, and the Astor House. The last-mentioned was some years ago the boast and pride of New York, and the wonder of strangers; but the city has outgrown its southern limits, and stretched itself far away into the north and northwest, and new hotels like the St. Nicholas and the Metropolitan have dwarfed the Astor House in size and eclipsed it in splendour. The St. Nicholas makes up from 500 to 700 beds, and the Metropolitan nearly as many. Both of these, as well as the others mentioned, represent the magnificent scale on which the New Yorkers do business, as well as the more than Parisian publicity with which families eat and drink and pass the day."

Dr. Mackay, of course, as a poet, was bound to describe Niagara. He has laboured hard to say something "smart" upon it, and, if not new, to be at least original. He has succeeded eminently, where it was difficult not entirely to fail. He dwells much on the fascination which the vision of the mighty waterfall exercises over the spectator's mind. It also, he says, bewilders the senses of its too passionate admirer. Dr. Mackay had not, owing to the season of the year, the advantage or disadvantage of a guide, and was therefore left to form his own conception.

"Thus I had Niagara all to myself. It was my own dominion; and I ruled over it unadvised, untroubled, and undirected. I discovered its beauties gradually as best I could, and made my way from place to place with as much of the true spirit of discovery and adventure, latent and stirred within me, as moved the first white man who ever gazed upon its marvels. And, instead of narrating how and in what way I saw them, let me, for the benefit of any future travellers who may read these lines, explain in what sequences of grandeur and beauty they should explore the stupendous scenery of the river, the islands, and the falls, so as to reach the climax where the climax should be naturally expected, and to go on, from good to better, and from better to best in one grand and harmonious crescendo, and thus extract from it a music of the mind sufficient to make even the sublimest harmonies of Beethoven appear tame and common-place."

The following remarks contain an obvious but magnificent truth:—

"In a distance of three-quarters of a mile the Niagara River gallops down an incline of fifty-one feet. Such a bubbling, boiling, frothing, foaming, raging, and roaring as occur in that magnificent panorama, it was never before my good fortune to see or hear. Were there nothing but the sight of these Rapids to repay the traveller for his pains, it would be worth all the time and cost of the voyage across the Atlantic. It was like looking up a mountain of furious water to stand upon the bridge and gaze towards the torrent. I will not call it angry, though that is the epithet which first suggests itself. Anger is something sharp and short, but this eternal thunder is the voice of a willing obedience to unalterable law. There is no caprice or rage about it;—nothing but the triumphant song of gravitation, that law of laws, which maintains the earth in perpetual harmony with heaven. On the side of the "City" were several mills for flour, corn, and paper, which had borrowed an exterior thread from the mighty web of waters to help in performing the operations of human industry. But these scarcely marred the effect of the scene, and were to some extent useful in affording a contrast of the littleness of man with the ineffable greatness of nature. The builders of the bridge, taking advantage of the havoc made by the waters in days gone by—perhaps five hundred thousand years ago—supported it partially on a great rock lifting its head a few feet above the foam; and standing at this point, I counted the islets scattered on either side, and stretching downwards to the very brink of the fall. Besides Goat Island, about a mile in

circumference, which separates the American from the Canadian Fall, I made out nineteen isles and islets; some no larger than a dining-table, others twenty or a hundred times as large, and several of them supporting but a single tree, and others two or three trees, blooming and flourishing, amid the war of waters, and suggesting to the unpractised eye a fear that every moment would be the last both of them and their vegetation."

The human senses are incapable of comprehending the full glory of the Niagara spectacle, which might indeed be cited as a sufficient proof to uphold the entire theory of the author of "Man and his Dwelling Place"—the book we mean, not its subject, or rather subjects. The inadequacy of the human intellect to grasp the Universe becomes in the presence of "this great vision of the guarded" cataract a felt truth.

This truth also may be applied with justice to the political and social relations of the country;—perhaps of any country. Dr. Mackay strives to understand and appreciate American institutions, still he finds there is much that escapes him. He brings to bear his public experience on all these, and so far as he can compare and contrast, he gains a certain satisfaction. But the absolute aspects remain mysterious. There is the peculiar and unapproachable secret that lies at the base of national or individual character which operates as the reason why the circumstances have taken a specific shape more or less anomalous. There is the bias of the will, which nothing but the conscience can control; a conscience which acts according to the degree in which it is enlightened, and which on its moral side can only be enlightened by the Great Spirit, whom even the savage in the wilderness acknowledges, and whose influence is claimed alike by saint and sage. Here at last we must look for the distinguishing characteristic, and must confess ourselves lost in wonder and in ignorance.

It is not possible to do more, at present, than introduce Dr. Mackay's book to our readers. The topics treated in it are of too multifarious a character to permit of cursory survey, and each would furnish matter for a grave separate essay. We must content ourselves, therefore, with commending these volumes to careful perusal, as presenting a body of Political Doctrine, illustrated by the author's experience of America, derived by him under favourable circumstances, the result of careful and diligent observation, assisted by personal associations well calculated to facilitate the way to the attainment of truth.

**THE MOTHERS OF GREAT MEN.** By Mrs. Ellis, Author of "The Women of England," &c. London: Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street. 1859.

In this very excellent work Mrs. Ellis has given to the world sketches of eleven great men, varied with briefer notices of others, who owe, it is affirmed, the formation of their characters directly to maternal influence. The great men, however—among whom are St. Augustine and Napoleon, Alfred the Great and John Wesley, Goethe and Lord Byron—do not much resemble each other. Neither do the mothers of these great men, to whom it is asserted they owe their greatness, possess any striking points of resemblance to each other, except those of maternal love and solicitude for their children. But, in this otherwise valuable work, the doctrine of maternal influence is, perhaps, carried to too great an extreme, the virtues and the vices of the son being traced with too inflexible a pen to the influence of the mother. In the course of the work we have thought, too, that we have perceived in the author's theory slight traces here and there of fatalism, or transmigration of souls, and that in every life a new doctrine of responsibility seems to be taught.

Of course, the talented author of this work will repudiate such a charge as this; nor do we think she is at all intentionally guilty of it, yet we must be excused for stating—though it be far from the design of the work—what the proposition of "hereditary properties and tendencies" suggested to us. We do not dispute the transmission of properties from parent to son, but we object to its being elevated into a faith, how catholic and beautiful soever that faith may appear to be. That great men have had great mothers is a fact placed beyond a doubt, by the admirable sketches before us. But the exceptions to this rule are so numerous, that we protest against any inclination to raise it into the dignity of an invariable and undisputed doctrine. For we know that men who

have been left motherless, and almost friendless in the world, have by the exercise of their own energies surmounted all difficulties and become great; we freely admit, however, that it is impossible for a child to possess any intellect, a passion, or impulse, that he did not derive from his parents. A child may possess more or less capacity than his parents, but he cannot possess what they were devoid of.

The perpetuation of races seems in some sense to be the perpetuation of ideas and systems; as a hierarchy, a monarchy, a republic, a despotism will exist unchanged for ages. It appears that the people living under each of those forms of Government never think of changing it: what they have inherited and become accustomed to they preserve from generation to generation. Not so, however, are transmitted and upheld the virtues and vices of individuals. It is true the children may inherit the physique, the hair, whether red or black, the expression of the features, the tone of the voice, and the gait of the parent, but their tastes and tendencies we know may in some cases be altogether different from those of the parent. The tendency of nations to war, the desire in man to travel, to communicate with his fellow, may have been as strong when the ark or the pyramids were building as it is now. The object and aim of men in fighting and travelling were then, no doubt, precisely the same as they are now. But how changed have the means of both become! War now is a science, and we need not wait now-a-days even for the mail train to bring us a letter of intelligence—your news can be sent instantaneously in a telegram. So the character of St. Augustine and that of Goethe is as different as the age which gave them birth, and we cannot quite make up our mind to assent to the doctrine of "hereditary properties," and believe that the character of either of those great men was entirely formed by the mother. The influences and wants of their age, we apprehend, had something more to do with them, though each of them had a mother who was an honour to him. But what mother bequeathed to Homer and to Shakespeare their splendid endowments? Or take Alexander the Great for an instance; what sort of a woman was the mother of the man who at the age of thirty-two had conquered the world?—who burnt a town out of mere caprice—who burnt a friend because he refused to adore him as a deity, and who, when Anaxarchus, the philosopher, told him of other worlds, wept that he could not conquer them. To judge from Alexander's acts, one would think that he owed his birth to Mars and Laverna, and not to

A perfect woman, nobly planned,  
To warn, to comfort, to command.

These considerations, however, we do not place as objections against the "Mothers of Great Men," by the talented author of the "Women of England;" we merely suggest them against any misconception that may possibly occur on perusing a work, the moral influence and literary excellence of which we willingly testify are great and undoubted. "He did that which was right in the sight of the Lord, according to all that David his father did," was the old religious way of writing biography, merely mentioning the name of the mother. But times have changed, and the mother now has something more than a name in biography. She has a sacred trust and duty to discharge, and an important mission to fulfil. As the world advances it is no wonder that the mind should grow weary of apostrophising stars and magnifying states, and endeavour to do something towards raising into history as shining examples those mothers who have contributed so much to the progress of humanity. The mother of St. Augustine may not have much sympathy with Napoleon, nor the mother of Wesley with forming such a character as Goethe, but the judicious and intelligent mother may read profitably these "Mothers of Great Men," although she may not desire to see her son initiated either into the precise tenets of the one, or the military tactics of the other: a man may become great in the world and useful to society without much resembling either. It is not necessary, even if it were possible, to form all men after one model. Mrs. Ellis has, however, here and there hinted at the difficulties of a task which she undertook with diffidence, but which, we must say, she has nobly finished. Indeed, the merits of the work are so great, and its influence so purifying, that we commend it strongly to the consideration and favour of the mothers of England.

The work is in one handsome volume, with two beautiful steel engravings, from original portraits of the mother of Napoleon and Jeanne D'Albret, Queen of Navarre.

**CHOICE NOTES FROM "NOTES AND QUERIES"**  
Folk Lore.—Bell and Daldy.

Those who know "Notes and Queries" are well aware of the information contributed in its pages to our knowledge of "Folk Lore." A volume of 300 closely printed pages is the result, and certainly the matter contained in it is remarkably suggestive, as well as amusing and instructive. One or two examples may be profitably quoted.

"Poultry.—The crowing of a hen bodes evil, and is frequently followed by the death of some member of the family. When, therefore, Dame Parlett thus experiments upon the note of her mate, a complete assurance of the offending member being supposed to be the only way of averting the threatened calamity. No house, it is said, can thrive whose hens are addicted to this kind of amusement. Hence the old proverb often quoted in this district:—

"A whistling woman and a crowing hen,  
Is neither fit for God nor men."

"According to Pluquet, the Normans have a similar belief, and a saying singularly like the English one:—

"Une poule qui chante le coq, et une fille qui siffle, portent malheur dans la maison."

**NORTHUMBERLAND TRADITION.**

"Joaney or Johnny Reed, the parish clerk of a village near Newcastle, was returning home one evening, and in passing a gate by the roadside marvelled much to see nine cats about it. His wonder was changed to horror when one of the cats addressed him, 'Joaney Reed, Joaney Reed, tell Dan Ratcliffe that Peg Powson is dead.' Joaney hurried home to his wife, and instantly informed her of the circumstance, wondering at the same time who Dan Ratcliffe might be; when up sprang the cat from the hearth, and exclaiming 'If Peg Powson's dead, it's no time for me to be here,' rushed out of the house and was seen no more."

We add a third for its humour:—

**THE LAWYERS' PATRON SAINT.**

"And now because I am speaking of Pestyfingers, give me leave to tell you a story I met with when I lived in Rome. Going with a Romano to see some Antiquities, he showed me a chapel dedicated to one St. Evona, a lawyer of Brittanie, who he said came to Rome to entreat the Pope to give the Lawyers of Brittanie a Patron, to which the Pope replied, That he knew of no Saint but what was disposed of to other Professions. At which Evona was very sad, and earnestly begged of the Pope to think of one for him. At last the Pope proposed to St. Evona that he should go round the church of St. John de Latera blindfold, and after he had said so many Ave Marias, that the first Saint he layd hold of should be his Patron, which the good old Lawyer willingly undertook; and at the end of his Ave-Maryes he stopt at Saint Michels altar, where he layd hold of the Divell, under St. Michels feet, and cryd out, 'This is our Saint, let him be our Patron. So being unblindfolded, and seeing what a Patron he had chosen, he went to his lodgings so dejected, that in few moneths after he dy'd, and coming to heaven's gates knockt hard. Whereupon St. Peter asked who it was that knockt so boldly. He replied, That he was St. Evona the Advocate, Away, away, said St. Peter; here is but one Advocate in heaven: here is no room for you Lawyers. O but, said St. Evona, I am that honest Lawyer who never tooke fees on both sides, or pleaded in a bad cause, nor did I ever set my Neighbours together by the Eares, or lived by the sins of the people. Well then, said St. Peter, come in. This news coming down to Rome, a witty Poet writ upon St. Evona's tomb these words:—

"St. Evona un Briton,  
Advocat non Larron,  
Haleluiah."

"This story put me in mind of Ben Johnson going throw a church in Surry, seeing poore people weeping over a grave, asked one of the women why they wept. Oh, said shee, we have lost our pretious lawyer, Justice Randall; he kept us all in peace, and always was so good as to keep us from going to law; the best man ever lived. Well, said Ben Johnson, I will send you an epitaph to write on his Tomb, which was,—

"God works wonders now and then;  
Here lyes a lawyer an honest man."

**Rifle Volunteers; how to Organise and Drill Them.**  
By Hans Busk, M.A.—Routledge, Warnes and Routledge.

A SEASONABLE work of manifest convenience.



## NEW NOVELS.

**CONFIDENCES.** By the author of "Rita."—Smith, Elder and Co.

**MIRIAM COPLEY.** By J. Cordy Jeaffreson; author of "Novels and Novelists," and "Crewe Rise," 3 vols.—Hurst and Blackett.

**WHO IS TO HAVE IT?** A novel, by the author of "The Netherwoods of Otterpool."—George Routledge and Co.

**A MOTHER'S TRIAL.** By the author of "The Discipline of Life," "The Young Lord," &c., &c.—Hurst and Blackett.

**SOME YEARS AFTER.** A Tale.—John Henry and James Parker.

We give the first place among the new novels to "Confidences." It is not many months since we spoke in very high terms of praise of the author's previous work, "Rita." People that read novels for the story will not be so well pleased with "Confidences," although we think it by far the best work of the two. But it is perhaps hardly fair to draw a comparison between the two works; they are written in very different styles. In "Rita" the author employs the pen of a woman writing her own life; in "Confidences" the writer assumes the pen of a philosophical clergyman. The best idea we can give the reader of the work before us, is to suppose the celebrated philosopher in Goldsmith's *Citizen of the World* transformed into the Rev. Herbert Esdaile, curate of Ashford. The first part of the work is written in letters by Mr. Esdaile to his sister the Baroness Schönburn, at Dresden. In this correspondence the curate gives a full length portrait of all the notabilities of his parish. As he is a man of vast sympathies, very enlightened views, and a great love for his kind, and having withal peculiar facilities from his position for studying character, it may be imagined that his letters are pregnant with philosophical reflections on modern society. Being the parson of the village, he is admitted everywhere; hears every one's affairs, from Sir Richard Ashford down to John Hurst, the infidel. He points out their foibles with the pen of a Goldsmith, and never breaks out into wild diatribes on society because it is not exactly as he wishes it. Generally speaking, we are not partial to novels when the narrative is told in letters; we make an exception, however, in favour of "Confidences," because the tale is only the second consideration. The writer would have found it rather difficult to have put all his crude remarks and philosophising in the mouth of one character, if told in the narrative form; and in such a case he could not have conveyed so distinctly the impression he has now done. "Confidences" is written in the most pleasing manner of any novel we have read for years past; and we advise all our readers to send to Bull's, and get it at once, assuring them that they will be heartily pleased with its perusal.

"Miriam Copley" is a peculiar novel. It is very clever, but it is also very faulty. Mr. Jeaffreson has made the best use of his materials, but he has selected all his characters from one class of persons. They are all selfish, over-reaching people, and would not do a fellow creature a good turn, if to do so would in the least inconvenience themselves. Had there been a nearer balance of good and evil depicted in its pages, the impression left after reading it would be far more satisfactory to the reader. As it is, one suspects the author of looking on society from either a jaundiced eye, or a very narrow point of view. The aim of the work is to show that people rubbing shoulders with, and tripping up their neighbours, and practising all sorts of villainies just without the pale of the law are not the most happy, and that wealth, power, and position will not bring peace of mind to a dishonourable person. There are many such persons, and to expose their rottenness is a very fertile theme for the pen of the novelist. Mr. Jeaffreson has done this in a manly earnestness, equal in parts to "Vanity Fair," but he has done himself great injustice by only showing the dark side of society. We are not advocates of the perfect male and female characters that we generally find in novels, but they should certainly not be all of one type, and that type the least reputable. Had there been only one good among the many characters in "Miriam Copley," the aim of the author would have been better illustrated; as the contrast thus shown might have made the work equal to the best of the season. Mr. Jeaffreson's tone and style may be gathered from the following small extract:—

"I shall be pitted—commiseration is so plentiful and mercy so fashionable; then, too, the delicacy, and

refinement, and the æsthetic sensibility, which will feel themselves attached, and will respond in their various delicate and refined and altogether exemplary strains! How severe will wives, whose husbands are neither mad nor felons, be on me! and how sternly will murder be judged by gentle creatures who are so good Christians, to love their children better than their own souls!

"Miriam Copley" is the ablest of Mr. Jeaffreson's works. When next we meet with him, we hope his ill humour will have worn away, and that he will have a little better opinion of human nature.

"Who is to have it?" Who is to have what? Why, a nice little estate of some three or four hundred acres, and a charming young wife to boot. The story is not very original, nor the author's moralising very profound, but the narrative is spirited, and the characters all talk, and most of them act, like ordinary human beings. Christopher Ruxley has an adopted daughter, and, having no children himself, he wishes to leave his property to her on the condition that she marries Norman Meredith, an illegitimate son, as he thinks, of his elder brother. For this purpose he sends for his old friend, Edward Templeton, to draw up his will. Templeton is cloaked with the sick man one night to draw up this instrument, but wishing to marry Helen himself he poisons his friend and forges a will that will make the estate of Fernwood come to him if he can play his cards right and marry Helen. To accomplish this he manages to get her lover Norman married to Lilian Craythorpe, a mutual friend, to whom the estate goes for a time. He then seeks poor Helen, in the greatest poverty (he is her guardian), assists her in the most delicate manner, and finally declares his love. They are only just married when all his villainies explode; and thus, through one person's wickedness, several are made unhappy. Fortunately he dies, and the estate passes to the proper owner. Most of the characters are well drawn, but on the whole we are not inclined to think that "Who is to have it?" is any improvement on the author's previous work, "The Netherwoods of Otterpool." It will, however, pass muster with most of the novels that are written to amuse the reader for an hour or two.

"A Mother's Trial" is a little work we can recommend. It is the story of a mother's love for her son. The tale is very short. A mother wishes her son to be a clergyman. He is hardly fit for the calling; being more suited by nature for an active life. Being very fond of his mother however, sacrifices his own wishes to please her; not because she presses him, but because he sees that to do so will make his mother happy. He enters on his new calling, but his restless impetuous nature will not allow him to remain in the quiet life of a country clergyman. He therefore goes abroad as missionary to find a larger field for his labour. The climate and over-work soon tell on nature, never very strong, and he returns home, to live only just long enough to see his mother. Such is "A Mother's Trial." The work breathes purity and refinement in every page, and convinces the reader that the writer is a lady of great accomplishments.

"Some Years After" is the story of woman's life, prettily and unaffectedly told. It possesses, however, a fault which may considerably damage its chances of success among that class of persons for whom it is intended, and that fault is the extreme length to which the story is drawn out. We recommend our readers, however, to endeavour to read it through; the purpose is excellent, and they will find in it every phase of woman's life depicted by a person who has well studied the subject on which she writes.

**Christianising India.** By a Christian Minister.—Simpkin, Marshall and Co.

The writer disapproves of teaching the Hindoos the Christian religion by means of the Athanasian creed and other methods considered orthodox. Nevertheless he disclaims Unitarianism, and simply wishes to oppose the Scripture to the Roman doctrine. We agree with him in opinion, that it is "perfectly useless to send inexperienced missionaries to India—men of shallow minds, intellectually and morally considered."

**Parents' Cabinet of Amusement and Instruction.**—Smith, Elder, and Co.

The articles in this number (6) on "Peter the Great," "Making Telegraphs," and "Latitude and Longitude," are of obvious utility, and the general contents are of merit.

**About Jamaica: its Past, its Present, and its Future.** By Robert Emery. John Evans.

A PAMPHLET written to remind us that the interests of the British colonists are identical with our own. The emancipated negroes, it seems, have not proved good labourers. The want of labour operates as a cause of the decay of the island. An increase of population is required; the author, therefore, argues for an Immigration Bill. We think he is right.

**The French Correspondent.** By L. Nottelle, B.A.—Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

SELECTIONS from the letters and specimens of the handwriting of eminent men. They will prove useful to the learner.

**Lays of Judah; and other Poems.** By Robert Frame. Hamilton, Adams and Co.

The author writes in a moral and pious spirit; but lacks poetic fire.

**Rustic Rhymes.** By Frederick Price, Composer.—Birmingham: Cornish Brothers.

THERE is considerable vivacity and lyrical talent in these modest effusions.

**Common Sense, or Deception Detected; a poem.** By Mr. John Bull, Jun. W. Kent and Co.

This is put forth as the 2nd part of the 2nd edition of a poem, which satirises church, law, physic, army, navy, fine arts, science, and literature. The verses are very unskillfully constructed.

**An English Education; What it Means, and How it may be Carried Out.** By the Rev. George Iliff.—Bell and Daldy.

This is a second edition of a small but meritorious essay.

**The Historical Magazine; and Notes and Queries, concerning the Antiquities, History, and Biography of America.** May, 1859.—New York: C. B. Richardson.

No. 5 of Volume III. It contains a variety of contents, commencing with a paper on "The Westminster Massacre," read by B. H. Hall, before the New York Historical Society.

**King Stephen of Hungary; a Drama, in Five Acts.** By a Scene Shifter. T. C. Newby.

We counsel the author to stick to his scene-shifting, and not again to attempt scene-writing.

**History and Properties of the Different Varieties of Natural Guano.** By J. C. Nesbit, F.G.S., &c.—Rogerson and Tuxford.

THE pamphlet professes to contain analyses of all the different varieties of guano which have been imported into this country during the last eight or ten years.

**Kingston's Magazine for Boys,** No. 4, continues the tale of the three midshipmen, and contains eight other articles, which are readable, entertaining, and instructive.

**Tait** contains the usual variety of articles of the average merit—none that claims special notice.

**Ladies' Treasury,** No. 28, is pleasantly illustrated and written. The papers amount to twenty.

**Studies from the Great Masters.** Engraved and printed in colours. By William Dickers. With prose illustrations. Hamilton, Adams, and Co. The subjects are Dietrich's "Itinerant Musicians," and Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Infant Academy." Both are capably executed.

**Baby May, and other Poems on Infants.** By W. C. Bennet. Chapman and Hall.

THIS reprint of several well-known poems will be welcome to the author's admirers.

**A Guide to Typography.** By Henry Beadnell, Printer. F. Bowering.

No. 8 of an important and useful treatise.

**Moore's National Airs.** Edited by Charles William Glover. No. 1. Longman & Co.

THIS is the copyright edition, and contains ten of these excellent lyrics.

**Weekly Magazine.**—Part IV, embraces the contents of four numbers. The tale of "Harry Montford" is continued and illustrated; and several of the miscellaneous papers are interesting.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

**A Mother's Trial.** Hurst and Blackett.

**The Historical Magazine.** No. 3, Vol. V. Trübner and Co.

**A Sketch of the Comparative Beauties of the French and Spanish Languages.** Trübner and Co.

**The History of the Translation of the English Bible.** By Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. A. Hall, Virtue and Co.

**Some Years After.** A Tale. J. H. Parker.

**The Life and Contemporaneous Church History of Antonio de Dominis, Archbishop of Spalatro.** By Henry Newland, D.D. J. H. and J. Parker.

**Baby May, and other Poems on Infants.** Chapman and Hall.

**Common Sense, a Poem.** W. Kent and Co.

**Le Raphael de M. Morris Moore, Apollon et Marsyas.** Par Leon Batte. Paris: Alphonse Tassie. Londres: William Jeffs.

**La Bella Balia.** Part II. W. Jeffs.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA—DRURY LANE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTOR, Mr. E. T. SMITH.  
Eighth week of the splendidly triumphant career of the Italian Opera.—Unparalleled popularity of the greatest artists of the day, Madlle. Titiens, Brambilla, Sarolta, Vaneri, Weiser, Dell'Anese, Balfe, and Guarducci; Signori Mongini, L. Graziani, Badiali, Fagotti, Lanzoni, Marini, and Giuglini.—Brilliant success of the last new opera, *Il Guitamento*.—Production of Meyerbeer's great work, *Les Huguenots*.

## ON MONDAY—LA TRAVIATA.

Positively for the last time. Violetta, Madlle. Sarolta; Annena, Madlle. Dell'Anese; Flora, Madlle. Poma; Germont, Signor Badiali; Alfredo, Signor L. Graziani. Musical director and conductor, Signor Ardit.

On TUESDAY, in consequence of the numerous applications to again witness the powerful talent of Madlle. Titiens and Signor Giuglini, *IL TROVATORE* will be repeated.

On WEDNESDAY, Madlle. Guarducci, having created the greatest sensation in the character of Rosina, in the opera of *IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA*. It will be repeated this evening. Count Almaviva, Signor Mongini; Bartolo, Signor Marini; Basilio, Signor Castelli; Figaro, Signor Badiali; and Rosina by Madlle. Guarducci.

On THURSDAY—LES HUGUENOTS will be produced, with new scenery, dresses, and appointments. The following powerful cast is respectfully submitted:—Valentina, Madlle. Titiens; Margarita de Valois, Madlle. Brambilla; Urbano, Madlle. Lemaire; Dama d'Onore, Madlle. Dell'Anese; Il Conte de Nevers, Signor Fagotti; Marcello, Signor Marini; Il Conte di San Bris, Signor Lanzoni; and Raoul di Nangis, Signor Giuglini.

On FRIDAY—IL GUITAMENTO. In which Madlle. Weiser, Madlle. Guarducci, Signor Fagotti, and Signor L. Graziani will appear.

And on SATURDAY—LES HUGUENOTS will be repeated, with Madlle. Titiens, Signor Giuglini, &c.

To conclude, each evening, with  
A GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT, by Madlle. Amina Boschetti, M. Vandria, Madlle. Morlache, Pasquale, Marquette, Corilla, Mathet, and the corps de ballet.

Pit 3s. 6d. galleries, 2s. and 1s.; second circle, 5s.; dress circle, 7s. Boxes, stalls, pit, and gallery tickets, at the box office, from ten to six daily.

## MR. SIMS REEVES and MISS ARABELLA GODDARD

Will appear at MISS DOLBY'S CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, JUNE 13th.

For full particulars see programme.  
Area, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Orchestra and Gallery, 1s. Tickets may be obtained at the Hall, and of all music-sellers.

## MISS ARABELLA GODDARD'S MATINEE

Will take place on FRIDAY, JUNE 17th, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on which occasion she will perform the Kreutzer Sonata, with Herr Joachim, for the last time, and Beethoven's Grand Sonata in B flat (Op. 102, for Piano Solo).  
Stalls, 10s. 6d. each; Balcony, 5s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d.

Tickets may be obtained of Miss Goddard, 47, Welbeck-street, and of all Music-sellers.

## MR. BENEDICT'S ANNUAL MORNING CONCERTS,

At St. James's Hall, on Mondays, June 13 and July 4, when the following distinguished artists will appear:—

Madame Clara Novello, Madame Lemmens, Sherrington and Mlle. Artot, from the Imperial Opera, Paris (her first appearance); Mesdames Guarducci, Sarolta, and Victoire Balfe; Signors Mongini, Ludovico Graziani, Badiali, and Marini, from the Royal Italian Opera, Drury-lane (by the kind permission of E. T. Smith, Esq.); Signor Belletti, M. Jules Lefort, M. Jules Stockhausen, Herr Reichardt, and Mr. Santley; Miss Arabella Goddard, Herr Leopold de Meyer, Messrs. Joachim, Wieniawski, Giulio Regondi, M. Louis Engel, Signor Piatti, and M. Pague.

The programmes are now ready.  
Sofa stalls, £1 1s.; balcony stalls (front row), £1s. 1s.; reserved seats, 10s. 6d.; body of the hall, 5s.; sofa stalls, to admit to both concerts, £1 11s. 6d.; front row, balcony stalls, £1 11s. 6d.; reserved seats to both concerts, 15s. each, at Cramer and Co.'s, Chappell and Co.'s, Leader and Co.'s, R. W. Olivier's, Mitchell's Royal Library, St. James's Hall ticket office, and of Mr. Benedict, 2, Manchester-square, W.

## CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

## WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS.—GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

And first week of the Burlesque Italian Opera. Open every night at 8; the usual day representation every Saturday afternoon at 3. Dress Stalls, numbered and reserved, 3s.; unreserved seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Hall, Piccadilly entrance, from 9 till 5.

## WHITSUN HOLIDAYS.—SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

OPEN FREE every day from Ten till Six; and on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings from Seven till Ten.

By Order of the Committee of Council on Education.

## ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

(Lessee—Messrs. F. Robson and W. S. Emden.)  
Monday, and during the week, will be performed an entirely new and original Comedietta, by Tom Taylor, Esq., entitled *NINE POINTS OF THE LAW*. Characters by Messrs. Addison, G. Vining, H. Wigan, and W. Gordon; Mesdames Cottrell and Stirling.  
After which *THE PORTER'S KNOT*. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Vining, G. Cooke, W. Gordon, H. Wigan, Cooper, White, and Franks, Mrs. Leigh Murray, and Miss Hughes.

To conclude with *RETAINED FOR THE DEFENCE*. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Vining, G. Cooke, H. Wigan, H. Cooper, and Miss Cottrell.  
Commence at Half-past Seven o'clock.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.

Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, June 18:—  
Whit-Monday and Tuesday, open at 9; Thursday and Friday, open at 10. Admission by Season Tickets, or on payment of One Shilling; Children under twelve, Sixpence.

Wednesday, 15th, open at 10. **THIRD GRAND CONCERT** by the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

Admission free by Two Guinea Season Tickets; or by One Guinea Season Tickets and payment of Half-a-Crown; to non-Season Ticketholders on payment of Seven Shillings and Sixpence; or if tickets are purchased of any of the agents before the day, Five Shillings; Children under twelve, half-price.

Saturday, 18th, open at 9. **FULL REHEARSAL** of the **HANDEL FESTIVAL**. To commence at 11.

Admission free by Two Guinea Season Tickets; or by One Guinea Season Tickets and payment of Half-a-Crown; by Day Tickets, Ten Shillings and Sixpence; or, if purchased before Thursday, June 16th, Seven Shillings and Sixpence; Children same price.  
Sunday, open at 130, to Shareholders, gratuitously, by tickets.

The new Season Tickets, price One and Two Guineas each, available to 30th April, 1860, may now be had at the Crystal Palace, at 2, Exeter-hall, and at the usual agents.

## HANDEL COMMEMORATION FESTIVAL.

The FULL REHEARSAL of the entire Band and Chorus, with principal Vocalists, will be held at the Crystal Palace, under the direction of Mr. COSTA, on SATURDAY, the 18th of June, commencing at 11 o'clock, or as near thereto as may be possible.

The portions of each day's selection to be rehearsed (including solos as well as choruses) will be taken in the order in which they stand in the Books of Words, viz.:—"Messiah," and "Te Deum," and "Selection," for the First Part of the Rehearsal, and "Israel in Egypt" for the Second Part. It is expected that the Second Part of the Rehearsal will commence between half-past one and two o'clock.

The doors of the Palace will be opened at nine o'clock. Frequent trains will run from London-bridge and Finsbury Stations from eight o'clock in the morning.

## ARRANGEMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

By Two-Guinea Season Tickets, Free.

By One-Guinea Season Tickets, on payment of Half-a-Crown.

By Day Ticket, Half-a-Guinea; or, if purchased before Thursday, June 16, Seven Shillings and Sixpence.

The whole of the Area will be opened to holders of the preceding tickets. Reserved seats will be provided in the Galleries only, Half-a-Crown extra.

Tickets are now ready for issue at the Crystal Palace, and at Exeter-Hall.

Cheques, or post-office orders, at either office, to be made payable (if the latter, at the chief office) to the order of George Grove, Esq., Secretary of the Crystal Palace Company.

## SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now open at their Gallery, 5, PAUL-MALL EAST (close to the National Gallery), from Nine till dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

## ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK BUT THREE OF KING HENRY THE FIFTH.

Which will be withdrawn after Saturday, 9th July, NEVER TO BE REPEATED UNDER THE PRESENT MANAGEMENT.

On Monday, and during the week will be presented Shakespeare's historical play of HENRY THE FIFTH, commencing at 7 o'clock. King Henry, Mr. C. Kean; Chorus, Mrs. C. Kean.

To conclude with a new Farce, in one Act, entitled *IF THE CAP FITS*.

## THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

(Under the Management of Mr. Buckstone.)

On Monday (Whit-Monday) Mr. Charles Mathews and Mrs. Charles Mathews, who have commenced their third engagement here since their arrival from America, will appear in the new Comedy of *EVERYBODY'S FRIEND*. Characters by Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Compton, and Mr. Buckstone; Mrs. Charles Mathews, Mrs. Wilkins, and Miss Reynolds.

After which *HE WOULD BE AN ACTOR*. Motley, Mr. Charles Mathews.

With (on this night only) the *Easter Extravaganza of ELECTRA*.

Tuesday and Wednesday, *EVERYBODY'S FRIEND*, MARRIED FOR MONEY, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews; and *SHOCKING EVILS*.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, *EVERYBODY'S FRIEND* (first time here), *COOL AS A CUCUMBER*, Mr. C. Mathews; the *ETON BOY*, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews; and (first time here), the *WATER WITCHES*. Miss Fanny Wright, Miss E. Weekes, Miss Henrade, Miss M. Ternan, and Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam; Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Villiers, and Mr. Clark.

Stage-manager, Mr. Chippendale.

**THE COURT.**—The Queen held a court at Buckingham Palace on Monday, at which she received the sheriffs, and appointed this day for the reception of an address from the Corporation of London.

The State Ball on Wednesday was one of the most splendid ever given, and was attended by nearly two thousands guests. Orders have been received at Windsor to prepare for the reception of the Court on Tuesday next, the first day of Ascot races. The health of the Duchess of Kent is sufficiently established to enable her to travel to Frogmore Lodge, where she arrived on Thursday. We may add that the Court has gone into mourning for the lamented King Bomba.

**THE PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM.**—Her Royal Highness got safe home to Berlin on Sunday last, having paid a short visit to the Court of Hanover on her way. The journey from England was not without incident; the royal yacht ran ashore in her passage up the Scheldt, and the Princess was detained many hours. She reached Antwerp at last in the *Vivid*, leaving the *Victoria* and *Albert* stuck in the mud.

## Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Friday Evening, June 10th.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Mr. M. GIBSON resumed the adjourned debate. He contended that the amendment to the address was forced on the house by the course which the Government pursued in dissolving Parliament last session on a question of mere party politics. He had felt bound to dissent from the foreign policy of the noble lord the member for Tiverton, and to that opinion he adhered; but at the same time he could not see how the Liberal members of the House could pass a vote of confidence in a Government like the present under existing circumstances. He denied that they were justified in refusing confidence to the Government with reference to Parliamentary Reform, for though a right hon. member of that house had promised to introduce a comprehensive and satisfactory measure of Parliamentary Reform, he did not think he could do so, with the state of feeling of that party on which the Government depended for support. He alluded in support of what he stated to the speech recently given at Ipswich by the Attorney-General, in which he stated that a large measure of reform was not at present required.

He viewed with pain and distrust the sympathy the Government was said to entertain for Austria in the pending hostilities, and with a view to preventing any infringement of the peace of England that they should put the most favourable construction on the conduct of the French Government until something occurred to justify them in adopting a different course. He trusted that they would adopt the wise course of confining their attention to domestic affairs instead of having their thoughts directed to the dangerous question of Continental war. (Hear.) From these considerations he felt bound to support the amendment.

Mr. LINDSAY defended the vote he intended to give against the amendment, and in that course he maintained that he was discharging his duty as a Liberal and a Reformer. He adverted to the sentiments uttered by leading politicians, in which he concurred, as to the Conservative Government being likely to carry more liberal measures than the Government of Lord Palmerston. (Hear.) He alluded to Catholic emancipation, the repeal of the corn-laws, the admission of Jews into Parliament, and other measures of a liberal character which had been carried by Conservative Governments. He was an advocate for peace, but at the same time he advocated the placing of the national defences in a position not only to defend England, but to vindicate her position, which was a matter of much more importance.

## THE DIVISION.

After a protracted debate, heavy in character, the House divided, at 2 o'clock, when the numbers were:

For the Amendment - - - - 323

Against - - - - - 310

Majority against Ministers - - 13

## THE WAR.

THE *Moniteur* of to-day (Friday) publishes the following detailed bulletin of the passage of the Ticino:—

"The concentration of our troops on the Po decided the enemy into the belief that we intended to cross that river. On the morning of the 4th, 125,000 of the enemy's troops were in position opposite the Emperor, and the grenadier division of the Imperial Guard was obliged to fight this disproportionate force. All our generals displayed great energy. The French General Wimpfen was wounded in the head. The commanders of the grenadiers of the Guard, Desme and Mandhuit, were killed. The *Zouaves* lost 200, and the grenadiers the same number."

The bulletin then proceeds to describe the operations of Marshal MacMahon, who had to sustain a fierce conflict, in which he lost 1,500 men, but put 10,000 Austrians *hors de combat*, and made 5,000 of them prisoners. The Austrians had on their side four *corps d'armee*. The bulletin concludes with the following summary:—"Five days after our departure from Alessandria, our army had been engaged in three combats, gained one battle, and freed Piedmont from the Austrians, who, since the conflict of Montebello, have lost 25,000 killed and wounded, 10,000 prisoners, and 17 pieces of cannon; besides which we have picked up on the battle field 30,000 Austrian knapsacks."

The evacuation of Pavia by the Austrians is officially confirmed.

THE MEDITERRANEAN TELEGRAPH.—The Times has received the following telegram from Malta. "The Candia cable broke, and was lost on the 1st of June, 60 miles from Cape Sidero."



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# The Leader.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1859.

## Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress.—DR. ARNOLD.

### THE LIBERAL UNION.

THAT Lord Derby obtained a lease of power, will be regarded by the historian of these times as an important aid to political progress. It is easy to point out the failures of the Tory Cabinet, and show the folly of a liberal nation permitting itself to be ruled by a party whose avowed principles were antagonistic to reform; but in fact the Tory Ministry were more serviceable than the Palmerstonian party, which they displaced. The country could not have accepted Lord Derby's Reform Bill, but it is a great gain that a Tory Cabinet should have been brought to admit the necessity for an extension of the franchise, and have been willing, on any terms, to advocate Mr. Locke King's proposition to admit 10% householders to the county suffrage. It was a gain to get rid of Lord Palmerston's Conspiracy Bill and Press Prosecutions, and likewise that his lordship should have a signal lesson on the folly and danger of treating even a "China Parliament" with that jaunty, contemptuous impertinence that characterised his rule. It was also a matter of congratulation that the defeat of Lord Palmerston was not followed by an aristocratic exclusive Whig Cabinet, but that Lord John Russell should be taught that the only way of regaining power and public confidence was by consenting to a little widening of Whig narrowness and a little thawing of Whig ice. The recent elections showed that the country was not disposed to rally to a mere Whig cry. It could not be charmed with the prospect of seeing Sir Charles Wood at the Admiralty, nor Mr. Vernon Smith again permitted to exhibit his incapacity to manage Indian affairs. There was weariness of Palmerston, and some hope, but no enthusiasm, for Russell. Under these circumstances, the Tories might have been secure for a time, if their manifest leanings to Austria, and the consequent probability of their entangling us in a war with France, had not hastened the coalition of political elements, whose discordance was their only source of strength.

Between Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston there was personal rivalry, augmented by the unmistakable dislike entertained by the member for Tiverton for any wide measure of Parliamentary Reform. For reasons more easily conjectured than known, the Court was supposed more favourable to the pretensions of Palmerston than of Russell, while Lord Lansdowne and other venerable Whigs were willing to see the representative of the house of Bedford in a subordinate place. The dispute between the two would-be premiers bade fair to keep the so-called Liberal party in a state of split, and Mr. Bright's friends did not hesitate to express their wishes that the Tory negotiations with Lord Palmerston might succeed, and that his lordship would commit an act of political suicide by joining the Cabinet of Lord Derby. A little reflection has, however, induced various sections of the Liberals to agree to an assault on the Tory camp, and to try to agree upon the much more difficult questions of organising a ministry and deciding upon the principles it should maintain.

At the meeting which took place at Willis's Rooms on Monday, Lord John Russell stated that if the amendment were carried he would be ready to serve under Lord Palmerston, or that noble lord under him, as her Majesty might desire; and he expressed his belief that no Ministry could hope to be permanent that did not include within it an adequate representation of the three sections of the Liberal party—the Whigs, Peelites, and Independent Liberals. This frank confession, that the erroneous dogma of the all-sufficiency of the Whigs must be cast aside, opens the door for hope, and Mr. Bright commented upon the situation with more wisdom and discretion than he usually displays. He reminded the meeting that the Reform Bill had introduced into the House of Commons from 100 to 150 members owing no allegiance to the leaders of the two parties into which the House had formerly been divided, and yet Whig leaders had persisted in forming their Cabinets as if no such change had taken place. He understood that a different state of things was in future to prevail, and without such change he saw no good in displacing the present Government. Mr. Bright's willingness to unite with the Whigs, upon condition of their exclusiveness being broken up, will meet with universal approval; and it was a pity that Mr. Roebuck could not for once forget the part of "Dog Tear'em," and concur in a course so decidedly judicious.

We do not differ from his condemnation of Whig Cabinets as they have been, but Mr. Bright's position was distinct enough, and was quite as much a declaration of hostility against reconstructing a Whig ministry of the old sort as of readiness to co-operate in forming an administration upon a much wider basis. When Mr. Bright spoke of his unwillingness to take office, he reminded us of the old *nolo episcopari* joke. By all means let him gratify his ambition by taking office, should he be invited to do so upon honourable terms, but as an important principle would be recognised by accepting his aid in such a position, let him not be unmindful of the responsibility he will incur. The Manchester school has hitherto shown itself capable of vigorous assault and vigorous self-assertion, but in office the constructive powers of statesmanship will for the first time be demanded of them, and it will be well if they be found equal to the task.

If we contrast the declarations of Lord Palmerston and Mr. Sidney Herbert about the war, with the tone assumed by Lord Derby, we shall find that the former are much better exponents of the general feeling of the country on this vital question; and in our forlorn condition, destitute of statesmen who are felt entirely worthy of confidence, there is something both safe and facetious in the idea of Palmerston balanced by Bright, and Bright in turn counter-checked by Palmerston. The advantage arising from the contrast of political colours will be pleasingly exhibited by the juxtaposition of such different hues. The prospect may alarm "our old nobility," but we hope it will teach them that talent and patriotism must be sought beyond their own order as well as within it, if stable governments are to be formed. The Manchester party may not afford the pleasantest nor the highest exhibition of their qualities; but oligarchical exclusiveness has done its utmost to prevent the rise of statesmen from the ranks of the middle class, and our hereditary legislators will find their charmed circle rudely invaded, because they had not sufficient sense and civility to invite bystanders within its pale.

Mr. Bright's admirers are anxious to see him supplant Lord Stanley as Indian Minister; but this would be an experiment too hazardous for any prudent Premier to recommend. The most useful way of introducing the Manchester school to office would be to place Mr. Cobden at the Board of Trade.

But while conjecture is busy as to the formation of the coming Liberal Cabinet, it is satisfactory that old party bitterness has died away; and not only does the country contemplate the displacement of the Tories without bitterness, but the general feeling would be gratified, if it were possible, to see such men as Lord Stanley and Sir John Pakington associated with a Liberal Government. The old demarcations must be abolished in appearance, as they are to a large extent in fact, and serviceable talent obtained from any party or section that can honourably unite for the general good.

### MAGENTA AND ITS RESULTS.

THE bulk of the British people have received the news of the splendid French and Sardinian victory at Magenta with sincere delight. It is rare, indeed, that the most successful war produces all the advantages which its sanguinary agencies were invoked to procure, and the gains of battle are usually accompanied by circumstances that reduce their value and dispose every thoughtful mind to set a higher price upon the less showy, but more solid achievements of peace. Still, after all deductions which the most prudent calculations can require, the battle of Magenta stands out, not only as a display of heroic courage and strategic skill, but as an event of profound and happy significance in the history of Continental Europe. Shallow minds and narrow hearts may see in the Italian conflict only a struggle between rival despots, and regard it as indifferent to humanity whether the one or the other prevails. Such, however, is not the view taken by the English nation, and no attempts to raise the evil spirit of international jealousy or excite alarms of aggression and conquest, can prevent popular sympathy from rejoicing at the success of French arms, and still more at the prosperous results that have attended the outburst of Italian patriotism, which Sardinia has called forth. The battle of Magenta is a grand step towards the expulsion of the Austrian tyrant from the Italian soil. For the sake of Italy we rejoice in this, and as Austria has constituted herself the special representative and protectress of all that is vicious and reactionary in civil government, and more than any other existing power, has sought to debase the intellect beneath the grovelling superstition of Papal Rome, we regard her defeat as a triumph of civilisation and humanity over an unhallowed combination of Jesuit cunning and brutal force. Since Francis Joseph has been upon the throne, all his talents and energies have been directed to build up an army which should enable him to resist the just demands of his own subjects, and condemn adjacent countries to languish under a misgovernment almost as hateful as his own. After years of preparation the day of trial has come; his generals are outwitted; his boasted legions are scattered; and at a safe distance from battles, in which his Imperial and Royal opponents freely exposed themselves, he receives news of well-earned disaster and richly-merited defeat. If the dull intellect of this perfidious scion of a perfidious house is capable of tracing the logical sequence of events, he will feel that the treachery and cruelty to Hungary, with which he inaugurated his reign, were the first links of a chain of crime leading to the retribution of an ignominious, because unjust and unsuccessful war. It is a remarkable condemnation of the Austrian Government, that it is alike incapable of military as of civil progress. In the days of the First Napoleon its forces were scattered, its combinations abortive, and its movements too late. Precisely the same blunders have signalled the present campaign; the forces that should have defended Palestro were dancing after Garibaldi, who laughed them to scorn; and their most brilliant generals made their arrangements as if Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel were ignorant of the existence of the Ticino, and were only desirous of attacking them in their strongest positions on the Po. A few weeks ago the believers in Austrian despotism prophesied the capture of Turin, but instead of the Austrian eagle floating over the walls of the Sardinian capital, the Sardinian ensign waves proudly from the citadel of Milan; and instead of the shrieks of an agonised people with the spoiler in their homes, houses are illuminated, and happy citizens welcome the advent of the monarch of their choice.

It is difficult to tell what has become of the Austrian army, and what schemes its leaders entertain, but they are retreating eastward, and may possibly attempt to make a stand on the Adda, previous to a final disappearance in their great fortresses of the Mincio. Fortunately the war fever in Germany seems inclined to subside; the debates in our Parliament will help to shew the futility of expecting to drag England into the strife. Russia has taken the course that we predicted, and so far from evincing hostile designs, has circulated a state paper urging the Germans to keep still. It is probable that suggestions will be made to

Austria to come to terms with France; but those who know the obstinacy which characterises the Court of Vienna whenever it is wrong, do not anticipate anything so sensible as a confession of defeat. The Adda is not reckoned a strong line of defence; but on the Mincio Austria may hold her ground for months, and during that period she may calculate upon regaining by diplomacy what she has lost by war. By transporting troops through Bavaria she has compromised the neutrality of that Power, and will continue her efforts to force either that or some other German State into hostility with France. These efforts, however, cut both ways, and would justify Prussia in breaking up the Germanic Confederation, rather than permit one of its members to plunge all the states into danger by acts contrary to the spirit of their union. The advice given by Russia should be enforced by England, as the best chance of bringing the war to a quick and satisfactory termination, by making Austria feel that the cup of quarrel is her own making, and that she is welcome to drain it to the dregs, if she does not choose to cry "hold, enough."

We regret to observe that the Tuscans are doing very little for their own emancipation, and this will be the more deplorable if jealousy of Sardinia is connected with the inaction. At such a crisis in Italian history all differences should be set aside, and, as a practical step towards ultimate unity and liberty, all the north of Italy should hasten to acknowledge allegiance to the Sardinian crown. This may not be the best thing that Italian patriots could conceive; but the man or the nation that neglects the practicable in search of the ideal incurs a penalty of bitter experience as the inevitable reward of a lack of sense.

#### THREATENED RENEWAL OF IMPRESSMENT.

THE greater is the danger of war—to be prepared for which the whole nation is now arming—the more incumbent it is on the public to prevent all new measures, and sweep away all old measures, which tend to excite an unwillingness in our seafaring people to serve in the navy. We would fain hope that Ministers entertain a similar view, for the only measure which they announce in the speech from the throne is a bill to give effect to the recommendations of the commissioners, for inquiring into the best means of manning the navy. In the main, these recommendations consist of concessions of more pay, more provisions, and less restraints on the seamen; but all these could be carried into effect by grants of money without further authority from the Legislature; and therefore we suspect that the bill is chiefly intended to modify the law, as recommended by the commissioners, for more effectually enforcing "the compulsory service of the seamen." In consequence, we feel it our duty to refer once more to this semi-barbarous method of procuring useful services. It is nothing better than a civil war on a small scale, ruinous in proportion, like all civil wars; yet high authorities talk complacently of reviving it.

There are some things, we must remind the reader, which Government ought not to do, such as prescribe or bias religious faith, settle the interest of money or the price of corn; and there are other things, such as defending the nation or raising a revenue in the best manner, which it is bound to do. Our country can best be defended on the surrounding ocean, and its defence must mainly be entrusted to our maritime population—borderers, everywhere placed nearest to the post of danger, and by nature appointed the defenders of their native land. Their instincts concur with their position. They are fearless, and dislike foreigners. Only by retaining their affections and wisely guiding their exertions, can our Government perform its duty of defending the State. It has, however, been so stupidly arrogant and oppressive, so blind to facts and reason, that it has overpowered their strong instinct of patriotism by their stronger instinct of self-preservation, and driven them from the naval service and the country.

These consequences of prerogative have been known for a century, and the conduct of Government has been condemned alike by moral sentiment and careful observation. Latterly, a thousand peddling little improvements in pay, pensions and provisions, badges for good conduct—no one will give Government such a badge—have been made

in order to lessen the repugnance of the maritime population to the naval service. Bounties, pensions, and other blandishments, however, have failed to overcome this repugnance. To this day it occasions alarm for the public safety, and numerous inquiries have been instituted how it may be conquered.

Last year the commission already referred to was appointed in consequence of an address of the House of Commons. It consisted of the Earl of Hardwicke, the Marquis of Chandos, Mr. Cardwell, Admiral Martin, Sir J. D. H. Elphinstone, Commodore Shepherd, Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Greene, shipowners, and Mr. Shepherd, a Deputy Master of the Trinity House. The commission ended its labours last February, and its report has recently been published. To ascertain the reasons of the acknowledged repugnance of the maritime population to the naval service was one object of the commission, as many of the questions put to the different witnesses distinctly prove. But neither the character and position of the members of the commission, not one of whom belongs to the class whose feelings were to be inquired into, nor the witnesses summoned before it, only one of whom was a member of the seafaring communities of Shields, Sunderland, Bridport, Yarmouth, Leith, &c., is calculated to inspire the public with any confidence in the investigations and conclusions of the commission. One of its own members—perhaps the one in whom the seamen might place the most confidence, Mr. Lindsay—dissented from its conclusions, and announced his dissent in a separate report. Thus the latest investigation leaves the subject, so far as official men are concerned, in all its original obscurity, and leaves the country exposed to all the evils of its natural defenders continuing disaffected and unwilling to serve the State.

Some of the conclusions of the commissioners, and some of the statements of the political witnesses, will excite the surprise of the public. Notwithstanding our experience of the disastrous effects of impressment; notwithstanding the assurance given to the commissioners by many competent witnesses, that compulsion could no longer be used that, in fact, it is as dead as Geo. III., as surely killed by the progress of civilisation as the custom of wearing swords, the commissioners do not propose to "weaken the force of her Majesty's prerogative." They think she may still require compulsory service at sea; and so they keep, as Captain Pim has already informed the seamen, impressment hanging in *terrorem* over them. Our semi-barbarous authorities still claim to exercise the prerogative of the middle ages, and of a slave state.

The *ex-dévant* First Lord of the Admiralty to the "dirty boy" of *Punch*, one of the witnesses, is strenuously opposed to "any legislative enactment which should, in the slightest degree, impair the prerogative of impressment." Sir James Graham even prides himself on having given a statutory sanction to the old prerogative, though even he was obliged to "impair" or restrict it. With such opinions entertained by our statesmen, should the least emergency arise, the country will again see our unteachable authorities driving, by their arbitrary violence, our natural defenders into the arms of our opponents. A dog returning to his vomit is not more disgusting than these often defeated and convicted men, ever going back with ardent love to their old dishonoured and barbarous practices. For clodhopping persistence in old ways, for claims to power more absurd than the Pope's claim to infallibility, commend us to our Admiralty, and all connected with it. Worse than the Bourbons—it never learns that it is even possible to be wrong. The Queen's prerogative is now another name for the Ministers' power; and in the year 1859, when such claims are made, the public should at once curtly and decisively say that no ministers—no Parliament even—shall ever again be allowed, on any pretext whatever, to use brutal compulsion towards the seamen, and treat them as if they were the slaves of the throne.

#### BIOGRAPHY OF FERDINAND II.

NO. III.

IN November, 1847, a political demonstration, which lasted two days and three nights, took place at Palermo. This may be regarded as the prelude and precursor of all the European revolutions of 1848. Palermo, the capital of Sicily, is a city to

which the liberal world is deeply indebted for the liberal lessons she imparted eleven years ago. The birth-place of the immortal Giovanni Piraino, the learned Baron Casimiro Pisani, and the seat of a Parliament during eight centuries, this city, which dethroned kings because they could not or would not maintain its free institutions, boldly cast the gauntlet of defiance at Ferdinand the Second, and under the humble roof of a man of law drew up a proclamation which would have been characterised as a mere foolish bravado, had it not been followed by definite results.

Francesco Bagnasco published the following programme:—"Sicilians! our prayers, pacific protestations, demands and supplications, have all proved vain. So far from listening to them, Ferdinand has despised them. We, a people born free, are obliged to humble ourselves and beg for our rights. To arms, then, Sicilians! Let the morning of January 12th be the moment when the era of universal regeneration shall commence! Union, order, obedience to your leaders, respect for property! Heaven second and prosper our holy undertaking! Sicilians to arms!" This proclamation began to be circulated throughout Sicily on the 4th of January, 1848. In the evening of the 11th, every one supplied himself with a stock of provisions. The Government of Palermo awaited the dawn of the 12th. Patrols of fifty soldiers, picquets of cavalry reinforcements of the guards were attended to. The troops were consigned to their quarters; the mortars with the artillery of the forts prepared and the matches lighted were undoubted signs that, notwithstanding the incredulity of Government, it was prepared for any event. On the 14th of January, in spite of the universal excitement, the common desire and wish of 200,000 inhabitants, the revolution was begun by fourteen individuals only. Of these only one was killed and one wounded, while the other twelve had put to flight, by ten o'clock a.m., 135 soldiers of the line, a picquet of cavalry commanded by the son of Marshall Viall, and compelled Government to plant four pieces of artillery in the front of the Royal Palace, to command the *Via di Toledo*, the principal street, a mile and three quarters in length. These prodigies, accomplished by twelve resolute men, produced their effect. In the evening the city lay in a state of profound silence, broken only by an occasional shot fired from the Royal Palace. On the 13th a revolutionary committee was formed, and La Masa, Crispi, and Pilo, assumed the direction, as far as circumstances would permit, of the revolutionary movement. Victory favoured the Palermitans. Without arms, powder, or artillery, they kept at bay, routed, and compelled to ask quarter, an army of 17,000 men, with an artillery of sixty guns. Nine thousand men under the command of Desuget, and the brother of Ferdinand II., were arrested and routed by 300 combatants. On the 28th of January, eight steamers bore the relics of 26,000 men to Naples; the rest had fallen a prey to the balls of the insurgents. Two hours and a-half's bombardment, executed by four pieces of thirty-six, and two mortars of sixteen, obliged the fort to yield; and it is false to say that it yielded in consequence of orders received by the commander from Ferdinand. His orders, issued between September 1847, and February 4th, 1848, were the following:—

1. Arrest all whom you believe to be opposed to the Government.
2. Punish the arrested by beating at the hands of the public executioner.
3. Fire upon any one who offers resistance.
4. Bombard every two minutes from each mortar.
5. Permit the soldiers to make booty.
6. Promise everything. Use the most energetic means to arrest the revolutionary chiefs.

These orders were executed to the very letter, and the headman employed his office upon from fifty to two hundred daily, to impose terror upon the people.

Had Sicily not risen in revolt in January, 1848, the other revolutions which burst out in almost every country of Europe would, in all probability, have been unheard of. Palermo, the birthplace of Ferdinand II., was the city most oppressed throughout his whole empire, and, in consequence, both before and since that period, her share has been great in the efforts made to resist the tyranny of King Bomba. Had she remained passive, it is more than probable that Naples would have made



no demonstration on the 29th January; Tuscany, on February 17; Turin, February 18; Rome, March 14; and France might perhaps at this hour have still had an Orleans constitutional king. From the 5th of February, 1838, to the 13th of April, diplomatic treaties passed between the Sicilian Government and the King; but on that day Ferdinand and his dynasty were declared to be deposed from the throne of Sicily, by virtue of the 129th Art. of the reformed Sicilian Statute of 1812. The Sicilian Government declared that from that time it had nothing in common with the King of Naples and his infamous rule. The destruction of Messina by the King's artillery restored the relations of sovereign and subject between Ferdinand and the Sicilians, on the 15th May, 1848. The Chamber of Deputies was again opened. The substance of the oath which the deputies were required to take was as follows:—"I swear to profess and cause to be professed the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion. I swear fidelity to the King of the two Sicilies; I swear to observe the constitution conceded by the King on the 10th of February." None of the deputies could take the oath. The first clause was not only destructive of liberty of conscience, but from the obligation it imposed, to cause the Roman Catholic faith to be professed, was, at the same time, odious and absurd. The second clause declared the duty of waging an infamous war against the rights which Sicily had enjoyed for eight centuries. The third clause involved a premature engagement. The Constitution of the 10th of February had not been confirmed by the Chamber of Deputies, and was, consequently, not yet an accomplished fact. The indignation excited was intense. The deputies, who were already in Naples, amounting to about 100, met at the Palazzo di Città the same evening; the National Guard declared they would defend and guarantee any resolutions which the deputies might make. Unfortunately, the courage of the deputies failed in this emergency, and their weakness afforded Ferdinand leisure and opportunity again to show himself as he was in reality, and not what the force of circumstances had previously induced him to pretend. The subsequent misfortunes of Poerio and Pica induce us to throw a veil over the humiliating position in which, with Capitelli and Imbriani, they placed themselves by forming a deputation to wait upon Ferdinand. Had the Chamber been wise enough to adopt the proposition of the courageous, resolute, and honest Guiseppe Napoleone Ricciardi, Naples would not have suffered as it did; Ferdinand would have lost his ascendancy over the army; the war of Italian independence would not have experienced the defeat of Novara, and Napoleon III. would not at this day have his head quarters at Alessandria. Ferdinand was victorious, and in the face of the world declared what he was as an absolute Sovereign. On the 16th May, Prince Cariat, Ruggieri and Bozzelli formed the new ministry. The city of Naples, after having been subjected for twenty-four hours to the will of a brutal soldiery and infuriated populace, saw its constitutional guarantees vanish one by one. The Chamber of Deputies was dissolved, the National Guard disarmed and suppressed, the liberty of the press suspended, preparatory to its abolition. At the same time the state of siege was declared, an extraordinary commission was instructed to institute processes against the numerous citizens who had been arrested. Among these were Gabriele Pepe, Poerio, and Pica. Naples being reduced to quietude, it was easy for Bomba to suppress the Calabrese movement. To overcome the weak, and crush them unexpectedly, to tremble before the strong—such was the ordinary practice of Bomba, such were his acts in 1848. The victories of May induced him to recall the army from Lombardy and enabled him to resume the occupation of Sicily. Sicily fell, but only after eighteen months' struggle, not by force of Neapolitan arms, but owing to foreign aid. Sicily fell because it was in vain to strive against lions—vain to resist the senuous French. From this period the guillotine, the hangman's rope, the punishment of death by shooting, the Ergastolo, transportation, and enforced emigration, have been permanent institutions. From May 15th, 1849, to November 30th, 1854—the period when the writer was obliged to fly to escape sentence of imprisonment in irons, pronounced against him in his absence—194 suffered by guillotine in Sicily, of whom 101 were executed in Palermo; 221 were shot, 173 at Palermo; and 792 were imprisoned with hard

labour for terms varying from twelve to twenty-five years. All the prisons of Sicily were filled with political criminals condemned, awaiting trial, or confined simply by way of precaution. Add one third more to these figures and you will have the approximate number of the condemned and incarcerated in the two Calabrias, Abruzzi, Puglia, Terra di Lavoro, and Naples. It is difficult to estimate the number of the exiles, but there was not a family who did not weep for one; many mothers were deprived of their sons, who were guilty of no other crime than patriotism. But it must be confessed that the true martyrs of Bomba are not those who have been executed—not the condemned, imprisoned or the exiled, but the unfortunate beings who lived under the rule of a man, compared with whom Nero and Caligula were benefactor and tutelary guardians of humanity. Is it possible to endure such a system as that of the departed Bomba? Is it possible, in 1859, the age of the application of chemistry to the arts, of steam and railroads, after seventy years' struggle between intellect and brute force, the divine right, the grace of hereditary succession, the preservation of a throne intact as it was transmitted by the father to the son, is any longer a law to be respected, a doctrine to be professed? Is it possible that since the world has seen Dante, Locke, Gibbon, Voltaire, Rousseau, Cuvier, Liebnitz, Cabanis, Cousin, Gioberti and Romagnosi, humanity should respect kings as kings, and voluntarily declare itself brutal and not intelligent, material not intellectual, created for man instead of for God? In the sight of the Creator of both, one man is equal to another—one may voluntarily serve another, of course; but Bomba never had willing servants, as a king. Cannon balls and prisons rendered his subjects taciturn and timid. None could weep his death, but all will pray to be preserved from a successor who resembles him.

DR. T. G. PAGANO,  
Notaro della Real Guerra e Marina in Sicilia.

#### ITALIAN LIBERTY.

NO. V.

I HAVE said enough to illustrate the predominant virtues of the House of Austria. I say "House," because under similar despotisms the ruler is answerable for all, and it is baseness to charge upon counsellors what belongs exclusively to himself. Under a limited monarchy the sovereign it would be most unjust to saddle with the crimes of his ministers; under a despotism all belongs to the ruler. So far as reputation extends he must pay the penalty, and most justly too. Lord Malmesbury's plea of our Austrian "brotherhood," because Austria is German, is much the same as if Wales were to be substituted for the British empire in argument—just as much as that belongs to England, of Germany belongs in proportion to Austria. If it were otherwise, what is Germany to us? The Germans always canting about brotherhood—we repudiate such brotherhood—and the highborn virtues, and mysticisms they cannot comprehend, talking of freedom in 1848, and ending by hugging their chains. They now want to aid in enslaving Italy—the negro slave always makes the most cruel driver. Lord Derby, too, says, that a war begun in Italy, England cannot look with indifference upon any occupation of the Adriatic or its shores, we presume his lordship means if any power but Austria hold them—and she may hold all Italy for Lord Derby. What cares England about the Adriatic, except to wish its shores may be held by its native Italians! We are to waste thousands of millions of money, and tens of thousands of lives, to assist anew in enslaving mankind, and bolstering up despotism in Austria. Had such a speech dropped from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, judging from the past, it would not be so unnatural; but of Lord Derby better things were expected. The shores of the Adriatic are Italian—at least, the shores alluded to—in race, language, manners, arts, glorious traditions, and, shame to the times, in Austrian chains. The German Pandemonium wills it so: and if Lord Derby remain in office we know what to expect—our "armed neutrality" ripened will have proved a mask to conceal warlike preparations, and "Austria for ever!" will be the Court cry. It is here the public must be upon its guard. Trust not ministers who have so often eaten their own words for place. If war be welcome in certain quarters, who knows but they may make it the price of continuing in office!

We view our wonderful commercial increase,

our vast trade, our flourishing pursuits, our unparalleled industry, our legal ameliorations, and increasing comforts, to be exchanged for taxes of enormous weight, and horrible bloodshed, to support Austrian despots or German satraps, as aid bestowed on the enemies of humanity, for which the minister who involves us in it will deserve the scaffold. The people of this country are not such idiots as to be unable to judge a plain political question of such interest, especially as reading and writing, though admitted to be useful, do not appear to be absolutely needful to those who are to settle such an all-important question. Let us, then, not be victimized by Lord Malmesbury, under pretence of proficiency in the art of diplomacy made easy, without writing and spelling. The dignity of such gentry, too, with their incomprehensible excuses for every comprehensible mischief, in supporting a phantom called the "balance of power," a manikin worthy the imagination of non-reading officials—a bug-aboo to puzzle the multitude! Will Englishmen permit their rulers to make the pretence for letting loose the sanguinary dogs of war in behalf of such a cause, and the cause of greater brutes still? Can the English people be thus duped. But perhaps Lord Malmesbury was only in jest; and

"Gentle dulness ever loves a joke."

Moreover, ministers, and their plenipotentiaries, are eccentric people, to whom the welfare of nations is confided, as I take it, on the hit-or-miss principle. Reading, writing, and spelling, may be of small importance in supporting the national honour, compared to palavering, and eaves-dropping. The dignity of the diplomatist is the first point to be considered, and the second is that of the State or Sovereign represented. "This chair is one too low down at the conference table; I shall not sit here—I must be nearer the top. My master's rank in Europe must be sustained here; the prerogatives of my master must be respected; they are superior in claims to any appeal of nations, or to the question of war itself." Messengers are dispatched the whole length of Europe to the different courts. The important prologue takes weeks to repeat. The war rages during the delay, and men die by thousands—a waste of life these diplomatists had met to stop; but thus a more important contingency has occurred. Two or three formal state ministers, not able to spell or write correctly, if of Lord Malmesbury's true breed, cause great mischief; taught by habit and chicanery to say an infinite deal about nothing and with inveterate volubility, after the manner either of Chesterfield or Billingsgate, as it happens: the battle-field all the while continuing to float in gore, they debate a ridiculous point of etiquette about a chair.

Our safest and justest policy in the present case is rigid non-intervention. The people must bestir themselves and insist upon that point. Let it not be forgotten that when George III. secretly determined to join his German allies against France, that had not provoked them, the allied hands reeking from the spoliation of Poland, and when the Duke of Brunswick set out to march to Paris in the plenitude of insolence, and wholly unprovoked, the English ministry openly declared England did not desire to force a King upon France; England would be neutral. She or her ministers soon after spent a thousand millions and twenty years of war to show the falsehood of the foregoing avowment, and reseat a rotten dynasty, overturned for ever a short time subsequently. Our ministers made war only upon revolutionary principles, they said then, as Austria says now—in plain English upon popular freedom in behalf of arbitrary kings, and kingship by right divine. That game at present is attempting to be played by the friends of Austria, or rather of Austria's sovereign, in a manner nearly similar.

It is the fashion of Lord Derby, and his supporters, to censure the French Emperor for interfering in support of his ally, and through that ally the independence of nations. Such sovereigns as the Emperor of Austria, are the beau ideal of princes with slaves, and men who think like slaves—men who believe that everything should give way to the principle of divine right, and who can view the crimes of such a wretch as the late king of Naples with indulgence. It is not good policy to exalt despots in this way. There are none of the race entitled to the grateful recollection of their subjects. Most of them have their day in this world, unfortunately. It exhausts human patience

to see millions of worthy people the playthings of a brainless head decorated with a bauble.

France having a frontier of 200 miles next Piedmont, and Austria only about sixty, and the French people being excitable, and ruled by one who has none of what may be styled the puddle of legitimacy in his circulation; that fluid alone ennobling the veins of the recent sovereign of Naples and the present Austrian ruler, according to some weak headed people, it was natural to expect that Piedmont would make the French nation disaffected, and that Napoleon would have seen their free constitution with as much disapprobation as Austria, instead of which he is in alliance with the contumacious Piedmontese. How this arises, and how the alliance is to be characterised, I have not space to detail, and must reserve it, having something to say upon the difference between a line of policy in union with reason and justice, and one which, disregarding both, hopes to profit, if only by the chapter of accidents.

PAOLO.

#### OUR MATERIEL OF WAR IN DANGER.

THE St. Martin's Hall meeting on national defences and rifle volunteers, summoned some nine weeks since, at which Sir Charles Napier presided, and for which the country was indebted to Mr. Alfred B. Richards, was followed by an immediate movement which has now grown into enthusiasm on the subject. So far so good. There is, however, an important supplementary need. The youth and manhood of the country are ready and willing to do their duty; but will the rifles be ready, should an emergency, ere long, arise? We have reason to believe that some of our own gunmakers are more intent upon violating the neutrality which has been proclaimed, than fulfilling home contracts. Unquestionably, large quantities of improved arms have found their way, during the last few months, to France and Sardinia. Of course, the great Austrian navy has a discretionary power to capture these, as well as English steam-ships, Welsh steam coal, and, possibly, provisions and horses! At least we are pretty certain that the French, would do so were the case reversed, and were the Austrians being supplied by us with the *materiel* of our own strength.

We are assured by a British steam-ship owner that a short time ago, he could not procure 300 tons of Welsh steam coal in the port of London. In the case of the Mauritius, can there be any doubt as to her fate, were she to be at this moment off Marseilles on her way to Trieste or Venice with corn and other stores for Austria? Mr. Bright probably sees no harm in supplying France with British goods. He sees nothing to dread in the tremendous steam naval armament of France, and her supplementary transport power. He would not object to sell ships, guns, rifles, coal and all, especially if some cotton prints were included. Mr. Bright is the open advocate of reliance on the pacific intentions of the Emperor Napoleon. We remember how he became sponsor with Mr. Sturge for those of the late Emperor Nicholas. We see no reason to suspect the present Ministers of an undue leaning towards Austria. We presume that they have been more inclined to leave the strict observation of our neutrality to chance, lest they should provoke the insinuations of such men as Sir James Graham. We think, however, that both our own honour and safety are deeply concerned in preserving the neutrality of this country inviolate.

Again, the proceedings of Spain should be carefully watched. Why is Spain increasing her navy at such a rate? Why has she refused to sign a treaty of alliance with Portugal? A short time ago we observed a communication in a daily contemporary, headed, "A Fleet in Peril," which informed the public that a Manchester manufacturer, Mr. Thomas Howard, and Mr. John Orrell Lever, M.P., the enterprising projector of the Galway line, had just purchased, on speculation, eight magnificent screw steamers, formerly belonging to the European and American Company. We ourselves pointed the fact out to the notice of our readers. Since then we have observed that the Spanish Government has purchased four large steamers belonging to a Liverpool company. We have not heard what is about to be done with the eight steam-ships of which we made mention; but we warn the Government and nation against parting with the materials of war, and especially our steam-

ship reserve, upon which we have been taught to set great value, should an emergency arise. We have supported Mr. Lever in his great national, postal, and commercial undertaking at Galway, because we thought it worthy of support on its own merits; but we confess that we should alter our opinion of him if we thought him capable of becoming a direct, or voluntary indirect instrument of parting with the strength and resources of this country, at such a time and crisis. We admit that a ship-owner labours under great difficulties if he can neither be chartered by nor sell to foreign countries, and is liable to be run off the water by American ships. But we should blame the authorities even more, should it be found, at the hour of need, that we are without precisely those means, concerning the possession of which we have been so grandiosely congratulated by the *Times* and other journals, and which we undoubtedly might command, were they not insidiously stolen out of the country by foreign and rival States. On the subject of the Galway Line, we would say one word with reference to Sir James Graham's speech last night. Does the right hon. baronet venture to assert that if he were in power he would attempt to annul the grant, which he makes the subject of his ill-natured and incorrect statements? He knows that he could not, and would not. He knows that Ireland would be in arms. He knows that no amount of Whig bribery would conciliate the Irish members or constituents, whom he pretends are so base, and that he would, if once on the Treasury benches, never open his lips against the Galway grant. Is, then, his conduct—or is it not—factious antagonism, of the most degraded kind?

#### Fine Arts.

THE exhibition of works of the Elder and Ancient Masters, lent by the members of the British Institution, Pall Mall, is now open. It is peculiarly rich in works by Gainsborough—a compliment to M. Silvestre, the French Imperial Fine Art Commissioner, whose recent lecture before the Society of Arts has done much to revive interest in the works of the great painter, whom the French critic terms the father of modern English art.

A STATUE of Lord Clive has been placed on a temporary pedestal on the grounds of the Duke of Buccleuch, between the Whitehall railings and the debris of the mansion. It is a fine work, and supposing it to be the property of the peer above-named, and that he proposes to establish it permanently on its present site, we are disposed to honour him for his public spirit. The statue of the ex-clerk, statesman and conqueror should long ere this have decorated London. Some superfine popinjay in the Council Office—it may be an *employé*, whose bile has been roused by recent call for "more scholarship," or it may be a polite and popular past grand official in that department—has written to a contemporary, abusing the statue and the site in no measured terms. As a climax to his diatribe he actually hints a plaint that it comes between the Council Office and the River Thames. What a pity the salutary emanations from that already fetid stream should be intercepted in their course to his olfactories. He would better have exercised his pen during his hours of idleness in encouraging such displays of patriotism as we hope this event may be traced to. We would fain see a statue to the author of "Waverley" erected by the bold Buccleuch also on his own land, beyond control of committees and commissioners. We should even like to see the graven image of one Cromwell set up in Whitehall also, at the cost of a private citizen, for men of this and future times to admire and to think upon, without owing such a favour to the gracious condescension of the upper ten thousand.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.—This society, which is gradually attaining very considerable importance, held a *conversazione* yesterday evening, at the rooms of the Architectural Association, in Conduit-street. Mr. H. Otley read a highly interesting paper on the Old Masters, illustrated by engravings from some of the most celebrated works of the great Italian and Flemish painters, and embracing the whole history of pictorial art, from the Byzantines and their immediate followers down to the Caracci; and again from the decadence of the great school to the recent signs of a revival. The lecturer pointed out how, when religion ceased to be the prime motive of art, painting, as in the case of Rubens, was made a mere vehicle for the glorification of potentates, or, as in that of Watteau, for the decoration of boudoirs. What the new *mobile* would be it was impossible to foresee; but art was just now being cultivated so sincerely

and so earnestly by a large number of young men, that it was evident some great and important change was at hand. After a concert of vocal and instrumental music, which included Gounod's "Meditation," on one of Bach's fugues for violin (Mlle. Hamler), pianoforte (Mr. Gilbert), and harmonium (Dr. Bennett Gilbert), and a variety of soli, allotted to Mme. Enderssohn, Miss Van Noorden, Miss Summerhayes, Mr. Patey, &c., Mr. Ellis read a valuable paper on the subject of the "Poetry of Art," that is to say, on the poetic feeling as exhibited in true art of every kind. The rooms were fully and fashionably attended.

#### Theatres and Entertainments.

##### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

THE appearance last Thursday of Madame Penco as *Zerlina*, in the "Don Giovanni," should not pass without a word of remark, coupled as it was with another event of interest, the "reentrée of Tauberlik. A number of encores, among which were "Il mio Tesoro," sung splendidly by the latter artist, by Mario, and "Vedrai Carino" by the former, and "Dei vanti alla finestra" by Mario, prolonged the performance until past midnight. The cast was extremely strong, comprising the names above given, with Madame Grisi (*Donna Anna*), Mlle. Mari (*Donna Elvira*), Signor Ronconi (*Leporello*), and Signor Tagliafico (*Il Commendatore*). The house was crammed to the ceiling, and the *ensemble*—despite mutilations and transpositions offensive to ears hypercritical—was superb. The performances of the present week have been the "Huguenots," and "Martha," and on Tuesday Madame Grisi appeared as *Norma*.

At the ITALIAN OPERA, DRURY LANE, we have had the "Trovatore," Madame Titiens as *Leonora*; also the "Barber of Seville," and "Don Giovanni," with the same casts as previously reported on.

The opera revived on Thursday night at Drury-lane—"Il Giuramento," by Mercadante—does not contain any music of peculiar merit, but much that is pleasing, and which, although not rising in any place much above mediocrity, at any rate never falls below it. The plot of the opera, looked at as a dramatic work, is as bad as it can be, and confused beyond description; but though this exercises an injurious effect upon the whole, it is a matter of very third-rate importance. Mlle. Guarducci and Mlle. Weiser took the two principal female parts, and acquitted themselves admirably—the former lady executing some rather difficult music in the beginning of the second act with the consummate skill for which she is so remarkable. The musical knowledge exhibited by both herself and Signor L. Graziani deserved much praise. A duet by Madlle. Guarducci and Mlle. Weiser, "Dolce conforto," was very sweetly sung. Mlle. Weiser, indeed, throughout the opera was in excellent voice, and sung most powerfully and effectively. Signor Fagotti only just escaped an encore in the beginning of the third act, where he sang a long solo with great effect. Several instrumental solos also are introduced, a contrivance not altogether legitimate in an opera, though one—that on the violoncello, was executed with great skill and fluency.

THE VOCAL ASSOCIATION gave an undress concert on Wednesday evening at the St. James' Hall. The vocal soloists were Mesdames Abbot and Forington, Misses Clari Fraser, Jessie Cole, and Gordon, and Mr. Sharp. Madlle. Humler played one of her delightful solos on the violin with her usual exquisite finish and modesty; and Miss Green gave a prelude by Bach, and rondo by C. M. von Weber. The choral pieces—one or two were old favourites with the society—were creditably sung; and Sir Henry Bishop's "Sleep, gentle lady," was, of course, not the least interesting feature of the programme. Mr. Horsley conducted for Mr. Benedict.

MR. BENEDICT'S announcement of his Annual Monster Concert, at St. James' Hall, on Monday next, we should have pleasure in printing, in the hope of attracting visitors to honour this amiable man and able musician, were it not of an excellence to forbid extract and of a length to defy insertion entire. It embraces the names of Mesdames Clara Novello, Lemmens Sherrington; Mlles. Guarducci and Sarolta, Désirée Artot, with Signori Mongini, Badiali, Marini, Ludovico Graziani, Reichardt, Belletti, Jules Stockhausen, Jules Lefort, and Santley as vocalists. Leopold de Meyer and Benedict will play on the piano; Piatti on the violoncello; Wieniawski on the violin; and the Vocal Association will lend the aid of its numerous choir in some of their happiest morceaux. The *beneficiaries* has our warm wishes for a full audience to enjoy the banquet he has provided, one of whose most pleasing and novel features will be found to be a selection from Meyerbeer's new opera "Le Pardon de Ploermel."



MISS LE DIER's concert, on Monday, turned out as we anticipated, a most successful one. A large and fashionable attendance marked the estimation in which the *beneficiare* is held, and were by no means reserved in the applause bestowed upon her pianoforte achievements. These consisted of the Mozart sonata in A major, with the violin; compositions by Haydn and Mendelssohn; and the fascinating "Invitation pour la Valse" of Weber. Miss Palmer was interesting, as we predicted, in Mr. J. W. Davison's charming song, and in one of Randegger's, composed expressly for her. A *debutante*, Miss Stella, made a very favourable impression, and really deserves warm encouragement.

A DECREE has just been promulgated in Paris for the establishment of uniformity of musical pitch. It prescribes that in Paris, on and after July 1, and in the departments on December 1, the diapason giving the A for tuning pipes or forks, shall be 870 vibrations per second. Instruments for this purpose shall be subject to periodical examination. Standards shall be kept, and the Government will enforce conformity upon all establishments under its control. The English Philharmonic fork of late years has given 910 vibrations, being nearly equal to the highest, that of the Belgium Guides' band, which gave on examination 911. The philharmonic pitch of England, only twenty-five years ago, was represented by the number 868. The adopted standard has for some time been that of the Carlsruhe Orchestra. The Society of Arts having invited attention to the subject, a meeting took place at their rooms yesterday week, when a strong committee was formed to talk the matter over. It having been conceded, by resolution, that alteration was necessary, Mr. Ella proposed the adoption of the French normal diapason, and Mr. Gruneisen warmly deprecated such precipitancy. The Master of Trinity, who was in the chair, and seemed perfectly at home on the subject, was appointed to be of the committee. With him are Professors de Morgan and Sir George Smart, Messrs. Benedict, Sternfeld, Bennett, Broadwood, Costa, Davison, Griesbach, Hullah, H. Smart, and Dr. Wyld.

An excellent amateur performance took place on Thursday night, at the St. James's Theatre, for the benefit of the funds of the Dramatic College. Mr. Braham at once opens an English opera and Spanish *ballet* campaign here this evening. "Raymond and Agnes," a romantic opera, by E. J. Loder, a most pleasing composer, is, we observe, among the chief attractions of the *repertoire* and among the vocalists are Madame Rudersdorf, Miss Susan Pyne, Miss Larua Baxter, Messrs. Augustus and Hamilton Braham, Mr. George Perren and Mr. J. H. Leffler. The Spanish *ballet* is strongly emphasised in the bills, from which we infer that effort will not be spared to render it worthy of the hyper-aristocratic neighbourhood of St. James's-street which has rarely yet condescended to support the little St. James's. It seems quite among probabilities that a really strong *ballet* company might collect a number of toothpick virtuosi from the dinner tables of the neighbouring club-houses to make a success for the *entrepreneur*, and we wonder the experiment has not been oftener tried.

Mr., or rather "Professor," J. M. HART, the last new magician, whose admirable performance at the Hanover-square Rooms was some time since noticed in these columns, now occupies the Adelaide Gallery, and is nowise inferior, as far as we can discover, to his predecessors in the chair of magic and mystery. Among the "new" tricks of his *repertoire*—which, of course, is rich in old and semi-old ones—are the "Columa and Glove" and "The Transparent Punch-bowl." We have often alluded to the perfection now attained by the manufacturers of juggling apparatus, and we can only say Mr. Hart's is of equal intricacy to what has on other occasions excited our surprise on visiting other wizards.

The following distinguished persons honoured the Royal Italian Opera, Drury-lane, by their presence during the last week:—His Grace the Duke of Bedford and party, his Excellency Baron Brunow, the Russian Ambassador, and party, the Earl and Countess of Cardigan, the Earl and Countess of Leven, the Earl of Lonsdale, the Countess of Winchelsea, the Prussian Minister and party, the Duchess of Roxburgh, Lady Stirling, Sir Ralph and Lady Howard, Lady Craven, Lady Otway, Lady Hardwicke, Sir Proby Cautley, Bart., Sir John Harrison, Lord Templetown, Lady McLaren, Hon. Otway Toler, Hon. Captain Mellor, Sir D. Conyngham, Colonel Taylor, Colonel Tucker, Captain Trevelyan, Sir T. Gladstone, Bart., C. Goding, Esq., J. Benbow, Esq., W. Dashmont, Esq., Major Blake, J. Halford, Esq., F. Cooper, Esq., Peter Ralli, Esq., M. Standish, Esq., W. Arlfield, Esq., N. Joseph, Esq., Captain Peel, Major Pole, — Murdoch, Esq., — Rae, Esq., — Maxwell, Esq., Major Lyon, &c.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.

SECOND FLOWER SHOW.

The second Sydenham flower show for the season took place on Wednesday, and was even more successful than its predecessor. The flowers were not, perhaps, in quite such abundance as on the previous occasion, but, in quality, it seemed as if the various species had progressed with the advancement of the season. If there were any drawback on the general enjoyment of the day, it was to be found in the intense heat of the place, generated by the sun, the enclosure, and the glass altogether. The company yesterday was numerous and fashionable, the ladies being strongly in the majority, and the praise of the exhibition was very general. The roses, as usual, arrested the attention of the visitor at the entrance, both by their colour and their fragrance; and the immense *plateau* of greenhouse plants in the transept was surrounded by crowds of admirers. These latter were magnificent. Amongst the orchids there was considerable evidence of progress since the last show, and a singular-looking cactus at the end of the nave (*Cactus Andersoni*) formed a constant attraction for the curious. The geraniums generally were magnificently represented. There were also some fuchsias of extraordinary stature and variety of colour; and of the calceolaria family one or two pots were of considerable beauty, being, in fact, the only novelty since the May show. In fruit, as might have been expected, the gradual advancement of the season brought increased abundance and considerable improvement in quality. The pines and strawberries were large and fine, and the grapes quite maintained the excellence of the former show. The amount distributed in prizes by the company exceeded 500*l.*, a liberality which was fully justified by the high character of the exhibition. The play of the fountains and the extra military bands added, as at the May show, to the general attraction. Prizes to the amount of upwards of 500*l.* were distributed among the successful competitors, the chief awards being as follows:—For stove and greenhouse plants, first prizes to Mr. Dods and Mr. Whitbread; for plants of fine foliage, to Mr. Gedney and Messrs. Veitch and Sons; for pitcher plants, to Messrs. Veitch and Sons; for azaleas, to Mr. Green; roses, to Messrs. Low and Sons; Cape heaths, to Mr. Cutbush and Mr. Jackson; calceolarias, to Mr. Cross; and the prize for fuchsias, which were fine and numerous, was taken by Mr. Obridge. The pelargonium prize fell to Mr. Turner, and, among the amateurs, to Mr. Bailey. Mr. Dawson took the first prize for fruit, and in fancy pelargoniums the prize was again taken by Turner, and, among the amateurs, by Mr. Nye. All the other arrangements of the palace were of the best kind, and gave variety and interest to the whole. The music was excellent, and continuous throughout the day. In the evening the anniversary dinner of the Gardeners' Benevolent Society took place in the south wing of the palace. Judge Halliburton presided, and Sir Joseph Paxton, with some of the leading patrons of horticulture, were present. The table, we need scarcely say, was profusely decorated with the choicest fruits and flowers, and the evening was spent most pleasantly, and with the best results to the deserving charity in the aid of which the festival took place.

Mr. Robert B. Brough, the well known poet, dramatist, and journalist, is about to follow in the footsteps of many votaries of the muses, and to become a *visa voce* instructor of the people. He will read at the Marylebone institution a number of those portions of verse from his own works which have so widely spread his renown in literary circles, and which have proved attractive materials for other lecturers. Mr. Brough's romantic cast of countenance, deep feeling, and sonorous voice are strongly in favour of his command over an audience in sentimental passages, while his rich fund of natural humour leaves no room for doubt that in comic readings he will be very successful.

It is said that the South-Western line carried 18,000 persons on the Derby day to Epsom and back, and the Brighton 14,000.

Though the Prince of Wales has left Italy, there is no expectation of his immediate return; it is likely that he will remain abroad until the full extent of the time originally appointed for his travels.

RIOT AT COVENTRY.—A serious riot among the weavers, 400 of whom are on strike, occurred on Thursday, and five of the ringleaders have been taken into custody. At night 1,000 of them assembled in the streets, broke the windows of the factories, and injured several policemen. Mr. Izaacs, the chief constable, sent to Warwick for an additional force of police, and the military were to be called out.

INDIA,  
AND  
INDIAN PROGRESS.

## INDIAN NOTES.

PERHAPS one of the most important measures of the day is the appointment of the Sanitary Commission for the Indian Army. It includes several tried friends of military sanitary reform, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. J. R. Martin, Dr. Farr, and Sir Proby Cautley. Of these the latter three are considered favourable to hill colonisation—the only real base of sanitary reform in India.

Mr. J. R. Martin followed Mr. Julius Jeffreys as the pioneer of the sanitarian system, but, following up the subject which the latter allowed to slumber when he left India, Mr. Martin has been the means, both in India and at home, of doing more for the establishment of hill sanatoria than any individual. This subject having been taken up by Mr. Hyde Clarke, with especial reference to hill colonisation, has now reached that prominent position which it occupies before the Government of India and the English public. Sir Proby Cautley has taken especial interest in urging the colonisation of the Dhoo, Kote Kangra, Lahoul, and the hill districts generally. Mr. Sidney Herbert has made the health of the army generally one of his special studies; and Dr. Farr, one of our most eminent statisticians and our great authority on vital statistics, has latterly devoted much attention to the condition of the army. Dr. Sutherland's is likewise a great name in sanitary reform.

With their colleagues, better men can hardly be found for the task before them, and the result can hardly fail to have the greatest influence on colonisation at this crisis. We have had the means of showing, week after week, now for a long period, the present condition of the hill sanatoria and settlements, and chronicled their slow progress; but we have had to point out that it is on the extension of European stations that the prosperity of our English settlements in India depends. True it is, in two or three years the opening of railways will have made Darjeeling, Nynee Tal, Landour, Mussoorie, Simla, Murree, the Vindhya ranges, Matheran, Poonah, the Neigherries, Shevaroy, and Pulneys more accessible; but the greatest encouragement that can be given is the cantonment of the army. At present these numerous towns are maintained by the few military and civil invalids, the visitors from neighbouring stations, and the wives and children of officers; and in this way the seeds have been laid of a widespread colonisation, but which have still to be fostered and cultivated.

The Sanitary Commission ought to have preceded the Army Organisation Commission, for the maintenance of a European force in India greatly depends on the establishment of hill stations. In all well-considered schemes colonisation has taken its share, because the opportunity of becoming a colonist will be an inducement to a recruit to accept short service in India, and the dangers of a three years' service under such conditions will be very small, while the cantonment of troops among a large body of colonists will give the soldiery the moral, social, and physical advantages which they possess at home, instead of being exposed to the climatic influences and vicious temptations of the plains. In fact, so far from the advantages of the soldier in the Indian hills being in any degree less than in England they will be greater, for there will be in India the great boon of employment. Short service men can be employed on various public works, which will give them the training for the life of a colonist, and make them more efficient soldiers; while the men of the regular regiments can be allowed in the hills to accept employment, which will be a benefit to them and increase their military aptitude. India will thus become the grandest school of military practice, and regiments which have served in India will be still more prized as soldiers.

A six months' tour of duty in the lower cantonments will be attended with little danger, because the soldier will be more affected by excitement than depression; he will have less temptation to irregularity than now, and will have the resource of retreat to a healthy climate even before the end of the usual term of relief.

The first condition for health is physical climate necessarily; the next is the artificial climate of the barrack. At present great improvements are being made in the barracks of India; but the main thing is to get the soldier, his wife, and children, away from the unhealthy regions of the plains.

In the hill stations the residence of women and children will be possible. The married soldier will there leave his family in safety, while the unmarried soldier, on short service, or about to retire, will look forward to marriage in the hill settlements, and there will be an additional inducement to good conduct and to a man making himself a useful member of society. Thus in every respect the hill settlement will contribute to afford the soldier healthy associations, and in so far the labours of the surgeon will be diminished.

The *Friend of India*, remarking on the necessity of completing the military railway system, says, "We may go by rail to Reiginahal, and so reach Darjeeling by the beginning of 1861; but cannot hope to reach Benares in the same way, till 1862, with the present careless indifference to forwarding supplies."

The electric telegraph to Simla is making rapid progress. It will communicate with Kussowlee and Kalka. Simla is busy enough, for Lord Clyde is there, and his office at full work. On a visit to Pinjore to see the Puttecalla Rajah, he met with a fall from his horse, and at Kalka was seen all disfigured.

Leave to Simla has been given to Major A. H. Cobbe, 87th Foot.

A letter from Mussoorie denies that Captain Hutton has gone to Jeripanee for Government experiments on feeding silkworms on oak leaves, but says that silkworms will not eat oak leaves, and that Captain Hutton is forming a mulberry plantation of his own on his estate at Jeripanee.

Leave to Nynee Tal has been given to Captain R. F. W. Cumberland, 70th Foot, Lieut. G. W. Agnew, 10th Foot, and to Lieut. G. L. Smith, Adjutant of Shaljehanpore police.

Leave to Deyrah and the hills has been given to Lieut. Col. W. Butler, 60th Foot.

Leave to Murree has been given to Major G. G. C. Stapleton, 98th Foot, and Captain H. Crawford of the same regiment.

Puchmuree has at length come into use as a sanitarium. Leave has been given by the Lieutenant-Governor of the north-west provinces, for two months, to Lieutenant F. B. Foote, Commandant of the Hoshungabad District Police Battalion, in Nagpore, to visit Puchmuree and Chilkulda hills. Puchmuree, or Puchmarhi, is a hill in the Mahadee range, in the north part of Nagpore, near the province of Sangor and Nerbudda. Towards the end of last year these mountains were pointed out as suitable for English occupation.

The Mahadee range is situated at the eastern extremity of the Sautpeora mountains, where they adjoin the Vindhya mountain, and form a group about sixty or seventy miles in length. The chief hills are Puchmuree, supposed to be 4,000 feet high; Dowlaghera, perhaps 4,000; Dokgur, 4,000 feet; Putta Sunkur, 4,000 feet; Cheura Dec, 4,000 feet; Ambarmaph, 2,500 feet; and Chindwara, 2,100 feet. Chindwara sometimes gives name to the group. The town on it has always been considered healthy, and it has always received visitors. These hill ranges have been found a convenient resort for the mutineers, and at the last advices 2,500 were concealed near Puchmuree, so that Lieutenant Foote may not find it a convenient abode. The Chilkulda hills are a part of the range not before noted.

There is now some prospect of the important ranges in Nagpore being turned to account.

The Bombay Commander-in-Chief was still at Mahableshwar, at the last advices. Lieutenant F. W. Jones, 18th N.I., has leave to that place.

Leave for the Neilgherries has been given to Captain G. O. Gench, 13th M.N.I. and Captain S. P. Scott, 22nd M.N.I. These periods are for two years each. Mr. R. E. Norfor, C.E., has a short leave.

At Kirkee the Rev. G. L. Allen is acting as chaplain during the absence of the archdeacon.

The Rev. J. D. Gibson is chaplain at the village of Malcolmpeth, near Mahableshwar.

During the absence of the Rev. Mr. Allen from Sattara, the Rev. Mr. Gibson is to perform service there two Sundays a month: the distance is thirty miles. Mr. L. George has been married to Miss Anne E. Bailie.

It is proposed to name the streets of the newly-constructed city of Lucknow as Lawrence-street, Havelock-street, Outram-street, Clyde-street, Neil-street, Inglis-street, and Banks-street, after the heroes who have distinguished themselves in the city.

The Honourable John Peter Grant is appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The inhabitants of Madras and Bombay are demanding legislative councils for the provinces, with three English members in each, one East Indian, one Hindoo, and one Mohammedan. We presume in Bombay there would be a Parsee in the council. It is to be hoped that legislative councils and municipalities will be extended, so as to obtain local self-government. It will have been observed that the English residents have uniformly demanded the co-operation of natives in councils, municipalities, supreme courts, and commissions of the peace. Their object is to secure the real advancement and independence of India, not by establishing Englishmen as a caste, but by the acknowledgment of Englishmen in their born rights of citizenship, constituting them the political instructors of the natives, and gradually training and raising the latter to the exercise of the duties of self-government. Those of the civilians who still wish to domineer over Englishmen and natives, endeavour to sow ill-will, and represent that it is the wish of the English settlers to domineer over the natives. There is no English planter or merchant but is quite ready to serve on the commission of the peace with natives, but he does object to leave unchecked power in the hands of native officials.

Following the ancient traditions, a military officer has obtained two years' sick leave to the Australian colonies, but perhaps his object is to become a settler on retiring from the service.

The Surat and Broach railway is completed, but not opened.

The *Bengal Hurkaru* gives the details of the last examination of native candidates for the B.A. degree of the University of Calcutta, which are truly preposterous. The question on "Paradise Lost" would have puzzled our English student.

#### LATEST INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

The last brigade of the Central India Field Force—that which hunted down Tantia Topce—has gone into cantonments. A paltry disturbance has broken out in a remote corner of Eastern Scinde. Troops have been sent to suppress it. Some of the European troops late in the service of the East India Company, chiefly artillery and cavalry, stationed at Meerut, have shown mutinous symptoms in consequence of their transfer to the Crown.

The Government of India opened a 54 per cent. loan on the 1st of May. It has also announced the issue of Treasury Bills, bearing interest at 24 pies per diem. The *Bombay Times* says:—"There is but one thing talked of in India to-day, and that is the state of our money-market. The panic in Bombay is at its height, while no surer evidence could be afforded of the healthful character of our trade in general than that the mercantile classes are able to escape the widest disaster. To say that discount is ruling at 24 per cent. in the bazaar is not to describe the state of matters correctly, for money, in any quantity, is obtainable upon no terms whatever."

The whole European community are naturally incensed at the new taxation tariff established by the Government; but as they are the loyal portion of the community, and not likely to rebel, it is, of course, the pleasantest policy to lay the burden of the bill for the rebellion upon them. It certainly is a grievance that the sufferers from native treachery—for almost all Europeans have suffered in some way or other from the mutiny—should be the only class now called on to supply the deficit of the revenues.

The intelligence brought by the Overland Mail from Calcutta is only one day later than that received by the last mail from Bombay. A few engagements with the scattered rebels are reported, in which they got roughly handled by our troops. Nana Sahib is holding the field against us in the eastern corner between Nepal and Oude, and determined to do so as long as he can. Rumours of discontent in Oude deserve to be noticed. Lord Canning's new loan of 5,000,000. does not seem as if it would be raised easily.

CHINA.—The overland mail brings little news worthy of notice. The rebels still continue to infest the districts around Canton, and it is reported that some advantages have been gained by the Imperial troops sent against them. Trade suffers severely from the presence of these bandits in the consuming districts, and on the great thoroughfares to the interior.

## COMMERCIAL.

### PANIC AT BOMBAY.

THE late accounts from Bombay, dated May 12, say, "There is now nothing talked of but the state of the money market." The panic at Bombay is at its height. At the same time the trading classes had not suffered from the disaster, though the rate of discount in the Bazaar was 24 per cent. Money, indeed, in any quantity, was not to be obtained on any terms. The Mint was gorged with bullion, and the private banks had still on hand their last importations. "There are two alternatives," says the *Bombay Times*, "to one of which, were the Government wise, it would at once resort—viz., either to declare the English sovereign legal tender, and relieve the Bank of England from the plethora of gold which afflicts it, or to declare the notes of the Indian banks such tender, and authorise their discounting the Mint certificates, by an issue of paper to the extent required. Either measure would be a legitimate and natural remedy for the present state of matters. If the crisis last but a few days longer, the failures in the bazaar will be fearful, and we owe this state of matters almost wholly to financial misgovernment."

Within a few weeks a memorial has been presented to the Colonial Office, from New South Wales, praying that the sovereigns coined there might be made legal tender in India. There gold, coined and uncoined, is in excess; in India coined gold is much wanted, and nothing prevents the surplus of the one place flowing into the void in the other but the barrier which is built up by the Mint regulations of a government common to both places. Not only have the Australians an abundance of gold, they have now ample means of coining it, and might drive with India a most profitable industry in supplying it with coined money. Let the Government, if it will, interfere to fix the weight and fineness of the coins, but that being done, let it stand aside, and allow the people of Australia to supply the wants of the people of India.

On two occasions lately, April 9th and April 16th, we pointed out, on principle, the propriety of taking the course which now, in Bombay, the wants of the people imperatively suggest. The continued interposition of our Government to prevent it, will be as bad as continuing the corn laws after it was known that the wheat which could be exchanged for our cloth was allowed to rot, because the law would not permit the exchange. On such material, or almost, we may say, arithmetical rocks, Government is continually wrecked. Over sentiments and opinions it may apparently tyrannise *ad libitum*, but it cannot dominate over facts. They demonstrate its errors and its misdeeds. As in this case or the case of the corn laws, when by its regulations it mars the prosperity of two nations, it tries to thwart the course of nature. This dictates a flow of gold from Australia to India; and without directly forbidding this, the regulations of the Government make it impossible or unprofitable. It always fancies that it can make society better than nature has made it, and the result is, whenever its interference can be brought to the test of facts, that it gets discredited. If it do not soon cease to interfere with the flow of the precious metals from one country to another, whether the interference be direct or indirect, it will suffer as much in public estimation from its coinage regulations as it suffered from corn laws.

#### THE VALUE OF GOLD.

The state of the money market at Bombay, and the necessity for us to refer to our previous discussions on Australian gold and the want of it in India, reminds us that about the same period April 23, we wrote an article on "What determines the value of gold," in which we said that the value of gold, like the value of other commodities, iron or coal, would be settled by the quantity of the labour and skill employed in producing them. We referred the value, therefore, to the general law which determines the value of all commodities. Lately, however, a new edition of Mr. McCulloch's *Essays* have been published, and in the *Essay on Money* are the following remarks:—

"When gold or silver is found in any particular locality its abundance, and the chances which it affords to adventurers of enriching themselves, are uniformly exaggerated, and an excess of hands is



attracted to the pursuit of the metal. In such cases it commonly happens that while a few individuals engaged in the business make fortunes, the great mass make little or nothing. But, most people being sanguine enough to think that they will be found in the fortunate class, the supply of bullion may be largely increased, and its value reduced, even though the majority of those engaged in its production should be really carrying on a losing employment."

According to Mr. McCulloch, therefore, the quantity of skill and labour does not determine this value, but some gambling propensity, and that the precious metals, contrary to all other things, may be continually supplied in vast quantities, though the majority of those engaged in sending the supply to market should find it a losing employment. We have no intention to corroborate our own view by any detailed arguments, but we must say that Mr. McCulloch's observation gives up the very principle on which political economy is founded. If gambling propensities determine the continued production and value of any one commodity, they may determine the continued production and value of all commodities, and all certainty will be banished from the science. It is only a science because the wants of man permanently recurring are of a definite amount, and can be supplied by a definite amount of labour and skill, and because those wants will always be most readily supplied which are more urgent or of which the supply is most profitable. By a definite amount of labour and skill all exchanges are determined and all profit measured; and if men will continue to labour without profit, or in a losing employment, there is an end of the rule which, according to political economists, determines exchanges.

#### FURTHER FALL IN DISCOUNT.

AGAIN the Bank of England, following the market, has reduced its minimum rate of discount from 3½ to 3 per cent. Capital continues to flow into England, and the demand for it continues slack. The war contributes to these effects by making the securities of other Governments less safe than those of our Government, and by interrupting old enterprises and preventing new ones. Almost everywhere commercial enterprise is checked—everywhere doubt chills the ardent spirit which begins new undertakings, and the savings of past years are found more than sufficient to supply the present demand for capital. As the war goes on, checking production and increasing destruction, the balance will turn the other way, and as more exertions become necessary to supply what war wasted, capital will grow scarcer and money dearer. At present the rapidity of communication conveys the effects from a very enlarged commercial circle to the centre of the money market, and the rapid changes which take place here are the consequences of many smaller changes elsewhere communicated hither. That the rate of discount will not, in a short time, again go as rapidly up as it did a month ago, and as it has since gone down, would be most hazardous to assert. We should think, accordingly, that any business arrangements now made for considerable periods, on the presumption that money will remain at 3 per cent., would be unwarranted.

#### SOCIAL PROSPERITY.

THE steady progress of all social and private associations for the promotion of prudence, and the facilitating mutual advantages is one of the best signs of our times. It is in vain to attempt to separate political prosperity from social. All states that have done so have come to ruin, or undergone violent revolutions that have been ruinous for the time. The source of public power must be private energy; and there can be no real public wealth without private prosperity. The gorgeous monarchies of the Continent have been proved but to be whited sepulchres. The riches of the Spanish kings was but dust and ashes, when a nation of marauders supported the throne by the plunder of Mexico and Peru. The glory and show of Louis XIV. was but a gilded bankruptcy, and there are existing European monarchies that rest equally unstably on the forced contributions of an overtaxed people.

England rests on no such hollow basis, but is supported on a foundation of real wealth, and is sustained by the indomitable energy and industry

of all classes of her subjects. We have been led into these reflections by our attention being called to the annual report of one of the many assurance societies that do such incalculable service to the prudent classes. The European Assurance Society held its annual meeting lately, and in another part of our paper will be found its report. It will be seen to be in a highly prosperous condition, for while it has accumulated a large capital, and acquired a revenue of upwards of £110,000 per annum, it is not, like some other of the larger Assurance Institutions, sluggish in its efforts to extend its interests, as during the past year the new business transacted produced a revenue which exceeds £15,000. Any Company increasing its business and connections so rapidly cannot fail to achieve decided success, and prove beneficial to its policy holders. In fact, from a valuation of its assets and liabilities, as appears from the evidence given before a Committee of the House of Lords in March last, there is a surplus, after providing for all liabilities, of £335,708 16s. 3d., and if a division of profits were now to be made, there would be a sum of no less than £128,000 to appropriate as bonus, without encroaching on the resources of future years. We may therefore congratulate all the assured in this Company on having their interests so well protected by so much financial strength and thoroughly good management. Altogether, we may take the European as a happy sample of those innumerable commercial institutions which while they are almost peculiar to England, are at once a proof of her strength and her freedom. No possible paternal government could ever produce such a mass of well-directed wealth as does the private and spontaneous energy of associated individuals in our insulated and free-trade land.

#### MONEY MARKET & STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE money market, though lower than the rate of discount at the Bank of England, is not so easy as it was. People doing business with the Bank expected the reduction, and now that it is made are sending their bills to market, and consequently the demand for money has increased. In general, 2 per cent. is given for money on call, and the best bills are discounted at 2½, and from that to 3 per cent. A report prevails that the silk crops of France and Italy have failed, which will require large supplies of silk from China, and already preparations are making for sending silver in larger quantities to that country, which must be obtained by buying it on the continent with gold, and this is expected to have an effect on our money market. Renten, too, in Paris, are declining, in relation to the price of our funds, which will induce a flow of gold to the continent, and contribute to harden our money market. It is not expected, therefore, to decline any further, but rather to go upwards. In addition, the late observations in the House of Commons concerning our finances have given rise to the opinion that a loan will be necessary, while the probability of the war being protracted in Italy makes it be supposed that money will be much wanted to carry it on.

In the Stock Exchange to-day, notwithstanding the reduction of the Bank rate of discount, there was no activity. Through the week the funds have shown a tendency upwards. To day consols opened rather flat at 93½ and 94. At the close they were not quite so good. Tomorrow they will be closed for the dividend, after which they will be quoted ex-dividend, and appear at a lower figure. Other species of stocks and railway shares are all firm. In railways there has been increased business, at better prices. In some foreign stocks, too, as Turkish, the prices have improved.

If not well known that non-political causes influence the money-market, and consequently the Stock Exchange more than political causes, it might be inferred from the rise of the funds in the week, that the events in Italy are exactly what dealers in the funds wish for. Nor would it be surprising should men of business, whose bread is taken out of their mouths to feed soldiers, regard with satisfaction the great and mutual destruction of their enemies in Italy. Already loss of officers and men on both sides, followed by no great advantage to either belligerent, seems precisely the condition in which peaceful men may hope for success in appealing to them to lay down their arms. As military glory becomes merely an artistic and hateful dabbling in blood, the radiant glory of peaceful industry will increase, and traders, manufacturers, and money dealers will speak more authoritatively to emperors, marshalls, and generals. There is a general desire in all the markets of Europe for the restoration and preservation of peace, and nothing can be more favourable to it than disparagement of military prowess. Again a time is come for men of business to make good their opinions against the men of diplomacy and the sword. Not long ago these had fallen into disfavour. Secret diplomacy was unevenly divided, and military power was spoken of as merely wasting the strength of nations. The former added not to its honour and its strength by drifting into the Russian war, nor did the latter gain any laurels by the manner in which it was conducted. All at once the

opinion of the world cannot have changed. Diplomacy has, in truth, incurred fresh disgrace, and military power is repeating in Italy the same tale of useless slaughter which in the Crimea—wearing, disgusting, and horrible—was hidden as soon as possible behind a patchet-up peace. Probably, affairs may again arrange themselves without much aid from diplomacy, and the destruction in Italy of the armies of two despotic Governments may be of all things the most favourable to peace, freedom, and prosperity.

The Bank of England returns, which we subjoin, will show the reasons which induced the Bank to lower its rate:—

#### BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria cap. 33, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 8th day of June, 1859:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued.....	£31,741,800
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities ..	3,450,900
Gold Coin & Bullion	17,300,800
Silver Bullion ..	—
	£31,741,800

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital.....	£14,553,000
Reserve.....	3,103,157
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	7,219,397
Other Deposits.....	15,942,762
Seven Day and other Bills.....	748,514
	£41,029,830

£41,029,830

Dated June 9, 1859.

#### PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL STOCKS, SHARES, AND COMMODITIES AT THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

	Last Week	This Week
<b>STOCKS.</b>		
3 per cent. Consols—Money .....	93½	94
Ditto .....	92	92½
Ditto .....	92	93
Bank Stock .....	224½	219½
India .....	..	..
Exchequer Bills .....	..	..
Canada Government 6 per cent. ....	..	..
New Brunswick Government 6 per cent. ..	..	..
New South Wales Government 5 per cent. ..	..	..
South Australia Government 6 per cent. ....	..	..
Victoria Government 6 per cent. ....	..	..
Austrian Bonds, 5 per cent. ....	100	..
Brazilian Bonds, 5 per cent. ....	..	..
French Renten, 3 per cent. ....	..	..
Mexican Bonds, 5 per cent. ....	..	154
Peruvian Bonds, 4½ per cent. ....	..	..
Spanish Bonds, 3 per cent. ....	41	..
Turkish Scrip, 6 per cent. ....	8½	70
<b>RAILWAYS.</b>		
Bristol and Exeter .....	91	92
Caledonian .....	77	78
Eastern Counties .....	54½	54½
East Lancashire .....	87	87
Great Northern .....	99	100
Western .....	53½	54
Lancashire and Yorkshire .....	87½	88
London and Blackwall .....	63½	65
London, Brighton, and South Coast .....	110	109½
London and North-Western .....	89½	89½
London and South-Western .....	89½	89
Midland .....	97½	98½
North British .....	53½	53½
North Staffordshire .....	124	124½
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton ..	51	51
South-Eastern .....	64½	65
South Wales .....	63	61
Bombay, Baroda and Central India .....	16½	16½
Calcutta and South Eastern .....	..	14
Eastern Bengal .....	..	101
East Indian .....	98½	98
Great Indian Peninsula .....	..	101
Madras .....	..	101
Scinde .....	..	101
Buffalo and Lake Huron .....	..	101
Grand Trunk of Canada .....	..	101
Great Western of Canada .....	..	101
Antwerp and Rotterdam .....	..	101
Dutch Rhine .....	..	101
Eastern of France .....	..	101
Great Luxembourg .....	..	101
Lombardo-Venetian .....	..	101
Northern of France .....	..	101
Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean .....	..	101
Paris and Orleans .....	..	101
Southern of France .....	..	101
Western and North-Western of France ..	..	101

**PORT OF LONDON.**—The business of the port during the past week has been rather inactive. The number of vessels announced inwards at the Custom House amounted to 152. There were five from Ireland, and forty-one colliers. The entries outwards amounted to 126; and those cleared to 110; besides eleven in ballast. The departures for the Australian colonies were five vessels, viz., one to Adelaide of 546 tons, two to Port Phillip of 1,619 tons, one to Sydney of 751 tons, and one to New Zealand of 803 tons; making a total of 3,721 tons.

## THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

### THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of this Society was held at its offices, No. 2, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, on Tuesday last.

Amongst the gentlemen present were the following:—Mr. George Alexander Hamilton, Mr. Forster, M.P., Mr. John Moss, Mr. C. W. Reynolds, Mr. McConnell, Mr. James Davidson, Mr. John Field, Mr. T. Y. McChristie, Mr. J. Heggins, Lieut.-Col. Reynolds, Mr. Gilbert Hamilton, M. J. B. Payn, Mr. Clement Heely, Mr. H. B. Sheridan, M.P., Dr. Elmore, Dr. Watts, Mr. Silver, Mr. A. C. McLaren, Mr. F. W. Goddard, Mr. F. P. Chappell, Mr. Beachcroft, Mr. J. T. Vining, Mr. C. Douglas Singer, Mr. Tait (Calcutta), Mr. J. T. King, Mr. J. E. Bennet, Mr. J. Carnegie, Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. Francis Squire, Mr. Holland Harrison, Mr. Lester, Dr. Powell, Mr. A. C. Howden, Mr. Reynolds (Birmingham), Mr. Hill (Ashton), Mr. Shaw (Dublin), Mr. Beckwith (Bury), Mr. Palmer (Walsall), Mr. Stones (Stockport), Mr. Briggs (Leeds), &c. &c.

The manager read the notice calling the meeting, and the report of the directors for the year ending the 31st December, 1858.

### REPORT.

THE directors, in presenting their report for the year 1858, have pleasure in being able to lay before the shareholders and members of the Society the following statement of its position and prospects:—

During the past year 1,415 new Life Policies have been issued by the Society, producing an annual revenue of.....	£13,159 11 2
And during the same period, 664 new Guarantee Policies, producing.....	2,005 7 6

The new revenue, therefore, acquired during the year, was.....	£15,764 18 8
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These amounts include the premiums on policies issued upon the principle of combined Life and Guarantee.

The surplus to the credit of the Society, after paying claims, on the past year's transactions in the Guarantee Department, amounts to £3,436 17s. 6d., exhibiting an increase over the surplus of the previous year of £877 19s. 3d.

On the 31st of December, 1858, the revenue of the Society arising from policies then in force, was £105,000 11s. 2d.

The cash and invested assets amounted to £220,780 9s. 2d., in addition to the capital not called up, which amounts to £161,708, and is subscribed for by upwards of 650 shareholders.

After a long and careful negotiation, the Society has, under the powers of the 10th section of the Deed of Settlement, succeeded, in acquiring the business of the "European Insurance and Annuity Company," the premiums derivable from which, have added an annual income of £40,000 to the Society's revenue and a large amount of funded and real property to its investments.

The directors deem it right to add, that they are now in treaty for the acquisition of the business of another Society, having a large revenue and a considerable invested fund.

The revenue of the Society will be greatly augmented by these acquisitions, but the annual expenditure will not be materially, if at all, increased.

Various circumstances have hitherto combined to prevent the further reduction of expenditure, to which the attention of the directors has been anxiously directed, but they are now engaged upon a revision of every department, with a view to the introduction of a rigid system of economy, from which they expect the most beneficial results.

Applications as the shareholders are aware, have, from time to time, been made to various departments of the Government, for their sanction to the acceptance of the Society's guarantee in cases of Government employes, but in every case the heads of departments, while admitting the value of the Institution, and of the principles on which it rests, were unable to give the requisite sanction, by reason of there being no authority by law for such acceptance. Legislation on this point was therefore necessary.

The directors also found by experience that the acquisition of new business was seriously impeded by the name adopted in the Deed of Settlement. The title "People's Provident," led to the supposition that the Society dealt only in small assurances, intended for the convenience of the industrial classes; it therefore appeared essential to the interests of the Society that this misapprehension should be removed.

The acquisition of the business of the "European Insurance and Annuity Company," a company of old standing, and incorporated under two special Acts of Parliament, afforded a favourable opportunity for providing for the above important objects. The directors, therefore, after full consideration, deemed it expedient to apply to Parliament accordingly; and a special Act, 22 Vic., cap. xxv., received the Royal assent on the 10th April last, and came into operation on the 17th May instant. By virtue of this Act the Society has adopted the name of the "European Assurance Society," and is now in a position to transact guarantee business with every department of Government. As no other company can offer the same advantages, by the combination of Life Assurances at reduced rates with Fidelity Guarantee, the directors feel justified in anticipating a large increase in the Guarantee branch.

After the ordinary business of the Annual General Meeting shall be concluded, the meeting will be declared special, to alter the thirty-eighth clause of the Deed of Settlement, wherein the directors are empowered to create a Guarantee Fund not exceeding £10,000. This Fund, in terms of the Act of Parliament, is now required to be increased to £20,000, and the sanction of the shareholders is requested to the increase of such reserve fund in terms of the eighteenth section of the Society's Act.

Your directors recommend the addition to the present board of two of the directors of the late "European Insurance and Annuity Company," namely, Admiral Drinkwater Bethune, C.B., and Henry Holland Harrison, Esq.

The directors who retire from office this year, in conformity with the Deed of Settlement are, Richard Spooner, M.P.; Henry Wickham Wickham, M.P.; John Field, and Thomas Young McChristie, Esquires; and John Parker, Esq., one of the auditors; all of whom being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The annual revenue of the Society having now reached upwards of £100,000, with a prospect of an early increase to £170,000, and the invested capital being above £200,000, the Society appears to have arrived at an era in its existence, of which advantage ought to be taken, to place it in the most prominent manner before the public. Your directors are prepared to do their part, and they fully rely on the shareholders and policy-holders to aid them, by exercising their individual influence, in adding to the business of the Society, in all its branches. The solid position now attained, will also supply the numerous agents with the means of overcoming the competition with which they have hitherto had to contend, and enable them to extend the connections of the Society, in a manner commensurate with its importance and their own zeal and activity.

By order of the Board,  
WILLIAM CLELAND, Manager and Secretary.

GEORGE ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Esq., chairman, said, he had very little to add to the concise, careful, and he trusted, satisfactory report which had just been read, and the adoption of which it was his duty to move. The main feature of the Society's proceedings during the last year had been the acquisition of the business of the "European Insurance and Annuity Company," and the consequent adoption of the name of the "European." No doubt the shareholders must feel that this was a most important transaction, and it was scarcely necessary for him to state that it required the greatest care on the part of the management. The conditions on which the directors had undertaken the responsibilities of that company, had had to be thoroughly considered, and the arrangement had been concluded on terms satisfactory to both sides. This Society has now an income of from £110,000 to £120,000, with assets exceeding £200,000, and also an un-called-up capital of £160,000 subscribed for by no less than 650 shareholders (cheers). The report intimated that a negotiation with another society was now pending, and if that negotiation should be successfully carried out, it would add considerably to the revenue of this company. Under all circumstances, he was greatly gratified in being able to show the position of the Society was even better than it was at any former time on which he had the pleasure of meeting the shareholders (cheers). But however prosperous the position of the Society was he wished to impress on the minds of all, that the means of increasing that success was a rigid adherence to economy (hear, hear); and that the real source of prosperity for a society of this kind was, increase of business without increase of expenses (cheers). He was glad to say, the working expenses of this year were less than any year since 1855, and every effort would be made to keep them at as low a point as was consistent with efficiency. Turning to the Guarantee Branch, there was an increase in the profits there as compared with the previous year, and he trusted that soon they would prove sufficient to cover the ordinary expenses of the Society. It was necessary to obtain an Act of Parliament to enable the Society to take the name of the European, and to have power to guarantee the employes of Government. This Act has been obtained, but it requires that the Guarantee Fund shall be increased from £10,000 to £20,000. In consequence of the junction with the European, it was felt to be desirable that two of the directors of that company should be added to the direction of this Society, and therefore two gentlemen would now be proposed for election, of great experience and respectability. He had formed a strong opinion upon the state of this Society; he had long struggled for its prosperity. No one was more sensible than himself of the impropriety or danger of using exaggerated expressions in reference to such an undertaking; and he spoke advisedly when he declared that in his firm opinion this Society was based on a safe and satisfactory foundation (repeated cheers). He was anxious, also, to place on record the high opinion he entertained of the efficiency and high qualities of the directors, and of his friend, the manager. He had had, at various times, occasion to meet with many gentlemen, and many bodies of gentlemen, and he could assure the shareholders that he never, in the whole course of his life, had had anything to do with a body of persons whose business it was to deal with the property of others who proved themselves to him to be more efficient, or to have a greater desire to promote the interests and welfare of those for whom they were trustees, than the gentlemen to whom he had alluded (hear, hear). One thing he would add, they had not been mercenary, and this he now could say without any motive imputable to himself; their zeal and ability had really been extraordinary, and surely the allowance had not been a large sum to be distributed as fees amongst fifteen or eighteen directors for the conduct of the business

of such a company (hear, hear). But it was a pleasing thing to find that the view of making money had not been the feeling of the directors; there had been that fine and honourable feeling which was characteristic of Englishmen to act with ability and honour in that which was of a purely trust nature (hear, hear). With regard to Mr. Cleland, the manager, he felt bound to say Mr. Cleland, possessed a most intuitive perception as to the interests and conduct of the Society, and that the executive department could not be trusted to more efficient hands. In conclusion, he begged to move the adoption of the report; and the hon. gentleman sat down amid much cheering.

Councillor HILL, of Ashton, seconded the resolution, and said he was delighted to have heard the lucid statement which had just been laid before the meeting, of the position and prospects of the Society, and being a large shareholder, as well as a successful agent, the statements he had then heard had well repaid him for coming to London. There was but one statement made by the honourable chairman which he could not quite agree in, viz.—that the amount of the new business of last year, producing upwards of 15,000l. in annual premiums, had not been satisfactory. For his own part, were it equally profitable to the honourable gentlemen, he should have liked that he had been about to change his position for the purpose of becoming an agent for the Society in the country (laughter), and if it had been so, he was quite confident that he would soon have arrived at the conviction that 15,000l. of new business in a year was a very large amount, and one which ought to be considered gratifying. Why, this income, however small it might appear to those who were not labouring as agents, was actually more than double the amount of many of the assurance societies of the very highest character in London (hear, hear). Then as to the expenditure of the Society, he really felt greatly inclined to differ from the honourable chairman upon that point also. The Society had progressed in a wonderful degree since 1855, and yet all that had taken place for the last few years had been effected at an expenditure of less than the expenditure of that year, when the income was only £20,000. If that were not satisfactory, he knew not what could be gratifying to directors and shareholders (hear, hear). The fact was that the Society had progressed and increased in a rate quite unparalleled in the history of life assurance offices (hear, hear). He for one knew of none that had made such rapid progress. The report was then unanimously adopted.

Admiral Drinkwater Bethune, C.B., and Henry Holland Harrison, Esq., were then elected directors; and the directors and auditor retiring in rotation, were re-elected.

Dr. WATTS, in moving a cordial vote of thanks to the directors said, he knew the duties of the directors as well as it could be expected for an outsider to be acquainted with them, and he was convinced not only that their anxieties and labours were very great, but that the honour and thanks they received were very small, and after the most satisfactory statements the meeting had that day heard, he felt quite certain the shareholders would cordially join him in offering their warmest expression of thanks to the directors (cheers). He was sure this proposal required no lengthened observations from him to recommend it (hear, hear).

Mr. REYNOLDS, of Birmingham, in a neat and practical speech, seconded the resolution, which was cordially adopted.

The CHAIRMAN, on the part of himself and his brother directors, returned thanks for the resolution which had been passed. He assured the shareholders that a more anxious and indefatigable board of directors could not be at the head of any society. What he was always anxious for was that directors should have a feeling that they were merely the trustees of others, and that feeling had certainly been eminently exhibited by the directors of this Society (cheers). There ought likewise to be frankness on all occasions; frankness would secure confidence on the part of the shareholders; that again would secure the exertions of agents; and the great support and strength of the institution must now depend on the frankness of the directors, the confidence of the shareholders, and the activity, zeal, and respectability of its numerous agents.

The resolution was then unanimously carried, and the business of the general meeting concluded.

An Extraordinary General Meeting was then held for the purpose of passing the resolution mentioned in the report of the directors.

The CHAIRMAN proposed a vote of thanks to the manager, which being seconded by Mr. Foster, M.P., was cordially and unanimously carried.

Mr. CLELAND returned thanks.

Mr. FIELD moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which being received and passed with acclamation, the Chairman returned thanks, and the meeting separated.



## GENERAL TRADE REPORT.

Friday Evening.  
THE business of the country, though not active, continues uninterrupted. Of late, the demand for cotton has been very brisk, though the week closes with a slower demand. There is no relaxation in the demand for our manufactures, though it does not increase as it did before the war began. The demands for India and the United States, those large markets, continue to be good. Then our corn markets continue to be easy, which gives encouragement to manufacturing industry. To-day, at Mark-lane, the market was dull, and lower prices were accepted by those who desired to make sales. In Mincing-lane the case was a little different: sugar, coffee, tea, were all firm, though the market was not more than ordinarily active. A good trade was done, which is at once safe and profitable.

## JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

THE directors of the WESTERN BANK OF LONDON have called an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders for the 21st inst., to confirm the resolutions ("or such of them as require confirmation") passed at the meeting on the 19th ult.

A special general meeting of the proprietors of the ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY will be held on the 28th inst., "to receive a communication from the court of directors, as to a proposed tender for the conveyance of her Majesty's mails to and from Australia, via Panama, and to consider the mode of raising capital for carrying out such service, if undertaken."

At the annual meeting of the proprietors of the BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, the directors' report referred in hopeful terms to the brighter prospects of trade in the British North American Colonies. The dividend recommended by the Board, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, was agreed to. It was announced that the company's charter has been renewed for another ten years.

At the meeting of the AFRICAN STEAM COMPANY a dividend of 7s. per share was declared, pursuant to the recommendation contained in the directors' report.

There was a meeting of the ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY on Wednesday, to consider the proposed agreement with her Majesty's Government on the basis set forth in the report of the directors. The chairman, Mr. Wortley, stated that the Government, with a view to encourage another subscription to complete this great scientific work, had agreed to raise their rental from 14,000l. to 20,000l. a year on the new capital; and he hoped the American Government would be also induced to increase theirs from 70,000 dol. to 100,000 dol., as they were equally interested in the electric communication by way of Newfoundland. It is proposed, when the bill in Parliament is passed, to issue 600,000l. in Preference Shares of 5l. each, to enjoy a preferential dividend of 8 per cent. out of the revenue, any surplus to the extent of 4 per cent. going to the old shareholders. After some consideration the agreement so made with the Government and the proposed issue of new shares were approved.

## RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY invite tenders for loans on 5 per cent. debentures, to the amount of £500,000, for five years. Payment of the principal and interest is guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council. The bonds carry the usual option for four years of conversion into the company's stock.

A meeting of the BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY is called for the 30th inst.

THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY traffic return last week shows an increase of £5,018, owing to Epsom races.

The Court of Chancery has granted an injunction restraining the London and South-Western Railway Company from conveying passengers or goods on the Brighton line until further orders. The London and South-Western Company were also condemned in the costs of the appeal.

THE GREAT NORTHERN COAL MONOPOLY.—The directors last Saturday agreed to open the trade in coal brought to London by this line.

RAILWAYS IN ITALY.—A special general meeting of the Italian Junction Railways Company is called for the 9th of July, at Geneva, when there will be submitted "the balance-sheet of the years 1858 and 1859, and the necessary propositions respecting the concessions granted to the company by the Sardinian states, especially in reference to the section from the Simplon to the Lac Majeur."

RED SEA TELEGRAPH.—The Company have received information of the successful laying of their cable as far as Aden on the 28th of May. Future telegrams from India may therefore be expected to be accelerated about seven days.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

## BANKRUPTS.

William Banton, Saint Martin's-le-Grand and Long-lane, West Smithfield, hosier.

Samuel Villeblanche, Baldwin's-gardens, Leather-lane, hosier.

George Frampton, Harrow-road, Paddington, tailor.

John Withers, Birmingham, jeweller.

John Acock, Cheltenham, builder.

Wesley Hayes, Kingston-upon-Hull, boot manufacturer.

Thomas Heaps, Macclesfield, silk throwster.

Friday, June 10.

## BANKRUPTS.

George Empson, Manning-street, Edgware-road, licensed victualler.

Richard Corless, Liverpool, grocer.

William Bowack, Holloway, builder.

George Osman Bull, Wellington-place, Holloway, linen draper.

Charles Marshall, Devonport, printer.

Henry Charles Sherborn, Abingdon, Berks, grocer.

Laurence Knight, Mark-lane, City, wine merchant.

George Frampton, Harrow-road, Paddington, tailor and clothier.

Benjamin Johnson, Epworth, Lincolnshire, builder.

Henry Nelson Hughes, Broughton, Denbigshire, joiner and builder.

Christopher Thomas Green, Colet-place, Commercial-road, St. George's-in-the-east, oil and colourman.

John Charles Stones and John Sawyer, Sheffield, tool manufacturers.

Thomas Bailey, Shrewsbury, wine and spirit merchant.

Mark Towle, Lenton, Nottinghamshire, lace manufacturer.

John Goodall, Belmont-wharf, King's-cross, timber merchant.

John Lockhart Morton, Finch-lane, City, merchant.

## SCOTCH BANKRUPTS.

Mackay Mackenzie, Scourie, Sutherlandshire, farmer.

James Brown and Joshua Brown, Glasgow, packing box makers.

James Reidford, Marnoch, Banffshire, farmer.

John Ross, Inverness, ironmonger.

John Watt, Thorn, Ayrshire, farmer.

MAIL SERVICE TO MELBOURNE.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company are now performing this service. Exception is taken to the change of route from via Ceylon to via Mauritius, as it will lengthen the course of post between the Australian colonies and India; and also to the mail steamers stopping at Kangaroo Island instead of coming direct from King George's Sound to Melbourne. The detour to Kangaroo Island delays the mails to all the colonies except South Australia, nearly a day and a half. The fares charged by the Peninsular and Oriental are so much higher than those for which passages are granted by sailing vessels, that by far the greater number even of the more wealthy classes choose going the long sea trip by some of the many fine clippers which are to be found in the port. The London and Liverpool ships have reduced their rates.

RELIGIOUS FEUD.—The parish church of St. George's East was the scene of a violent anti-tractarian demonstration on Sunday afternoon. The Rev. Hugh Allen, the lecturer chosen by the vestry, has complied with the request of the Bishop of London, not to preach until a legal determination has been come to as to the rector's legal right to interfere. On Sunday last an immense crowd blocked up Cannon-street, in which the church is situated. At four o'clock the spacious edifice was thronged in every part. There could not have been less than 1,800 persons within the church. In a few moments the Rev. Bryan King, the rector, appeared with a train of thirty choristers, and proceeded along the aisle amid hooting, hissing, and confusion. On reaching the communion table, which was decorated as usual with crosses, candlesticks and flowers, he commenced the Litany, the choristers intoning the responses, upon which the audience began shouting, hissing, and stamping their feet, so as completely to drown their voices. The rector, convinced that it was useless to proceed, returned to the vestry, receiving on his way a similar greeting. The crowd appeared satisfied and soon quitted the church. The scene would appear to be the result of a preconcerted arrangement, as placards had been issued recommending the parishioners to attend in force every Sunday till Mr. Allen is recognised as lecturer.

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